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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia Passed by the Senate.

The Tax Bill Nearly Perfected in the House.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

Probable Transfer of Gen. Blenker's Division to Fremont's Command.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The indorsement by the Senate, yesterday, of President LINCOLN's emancipation proposition, was followed up to-day, in that body, by the passage of Senator WILSON's bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, creating considerable excitement in the city, but indicating nothing in opposition to the measure. The announcement, some days since, by a New-York print, that the introduction of the bill had caused negroes to be insolent to pedestrians on the streets in this city, cannot be sustained by respectable witnesses. The bill named above will undoubtedly pass the House.

The bill which passed the Senate to-day for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was introduced by Senator WILSON, on the 16th of December, and reported back from the Committee for the District on the 30th of February, with amendments, which, however, do not affect the principles or plan of emancipation as embodied in the original bill.

THE TAX BILL NEARLY PERFECTED.

If the House had remained in Committee of the Whole ten minutes longer to-day, the Tax bill would have been reported to the House, so that the latter could have commenced definite action upon it to-morrow; but hunger overtook the members, and an adjournment was the result at about 4 o'clock.

It is not now probable that the House will finally act on the Tax bill till Monday, and in the meantime the many amendments made in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union will be printed.

THE TROOPS IN LOUDON COUNTY.

The following are the rebel troops that occupied Loudon County, Va., during the Summer, Fall and Winter, and until the time of evacuation: The Fourth South Carolina Regiment, Col. BLANDING; the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Mississippi Regiments, Cols. BARKSDALE, FEATHERSTONE, BURKE, KELLEY and HUMPHREYS, and the Eighth Virginia, commanded by Col. E. HUNTER, of Prince William, Lieut.-Col. C. B. TEBBS, of Loudon, and Maj. NORMAN BERKLEY. The latter regiment was moved, some days after the Ball's Bluff fight, to Centreville. After that fight a Louisiana regiment was sent to Loudon, but remained only a few days. It is now conceded amongst the rebels that the Virginia troops are equal, if not superior, to any in the rebel army. Notwithstanding the brag of the South Carolina chivalry, it is charged upon them that they were the first to break ranks and run at the Battle of Bull Run.

A large number of desertions from North Carolina and Georgia regiments, are reported to have taken place lately.

The time of the Loudon troops expires April 23.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The steamer *King Philip* arrived from the Lower River last night, bringing up four refugees from Richmond and Westmoreland Counties, Virginia, who came off from Kinsale on Saturday last. They state that the rebels are pressing every male between the ages of 18 and 45 into the service, and they had been closely hunted by the press-gangs for a week or two.

The rebels have mostly left the neighborhood of Loudon, but a few squads of their cavalry roam through the country, impressing into the service all able to bear arms.

The four refugees state that they are natives of that section—one being an old farmer, named GARDY, and the others young men engaged in business near him. One of the young men has been acting as the Confederate Postmaster at Kinsale.

The refugees give the following as the ruling prices lately in that vicinity: Coffee, $1 25 per pound; Sugar, 40c.; Fine Salt, $60 per sack, and Table Salt, put up in half-gallon sacks, $1 25. Boots are to be had only at Fredericksburgh, at $13 50 per pair.

The refugees also say that late Secesh papers state that the National loss in the recent conflict with the *Merrimac*, was 1,500 men; also, that the shots of the *Monitor* had no more effect on the sides of the *Merrimac* than hailstones.

A few days ago the steamer *Union* ran into the Wycomico and brought out the Secesh schooner called the *Isabel*. She is in good order and can be very usefully employed by our Government.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The Government having returned to their respective owners all the boats on the Chesapeake and Onio Canal, trade has already begun to revive. Eight or ten barrels of flour are among the first receipts.

GEN. BLENKER'S DIVISION.

Efforts are being made to have the War Department detail Gen. BLENKER's Division to the command of Gen. FREMONT, and it is likely to be successful.

GEN. SHIELDS' REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Considerable comment is made about Gen. SHIELDS' private report "to a friend," of the battle of Winchester, in which he goes out of his way to comment upon the whereabouts of Major-Gen. BANKS, who, at the time, was SHIELDS' superior officer, and at the commencement of the battle, was moving, in obedience to orders, with his column, toward Centreville. The facts show that Gen. SHIELDS really had less to do with the battle of Winchester than Gen. BANKS, who has pursued the flying rebels further into the enemy's country than any other General in the army of the Potomac.

LIGHTENING THE LABORS OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL MEIGS.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the transferring of the supervision of the Capitol extension, and the erection of the new dome on the Capitol, from the War to the Interior Department, has to-day been unanimouly agreed to by the House Committee on Public Buildings. This is a reform in the right direction. Gen. MEIGS is overburdened by the detailed labors of the Quartermaster's Department, from which springs more complaint of delay than any other branch of the army. Notwithstanding this fact, MEIGS has assumed, not only to superintend all the business indicated above, but also to superintend the Post-office extension and the construction of the Washington Water-works. Congress will immediately take action to relieve Gen. MEIGS of all this extra labor outside of his specialty as Quartermaster-General, which is the only office that the public is aware he holds. Mr. TRAIN, from the Committee on Public Buildings, will report to the House on the Senate resolution to-morrow, and on a subsequent day will introduce a resolution changing the superintendency of the Water-works and Post-office extension to other hands. The construction of the dome of the Capitol has been placed in the charge of a relative of Gen. MEIGS, by the latter, probably in order that he may continue to hold possession of the business. The people do not require that one man should grasp so much, when there are plenty of good citizens equally capable of transacting the business, and the only wonder is that the Government has allowed the thing to go on.

CADETS FOR THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography replies to inquiries made by Mr. SEDGWICK, Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House, that a Committee appointed to respond to them, consisting of Lieut. SIMPSON, Prof. COFFIN and Prof. NOURSE, have considered the whole subject of the mode of selecting cadets for the Naval Academy and say, in substance, that the present mode is bad; that the Academic Board has been powerless to introduce a remedy; that Mr. SEDGWICK offers the first cheering prospect that Congress will take a step in the right direction; that it would be of advantage to the Academy to have in it representatives of all classes in society; that in examining candidates, an approach to the French system had better be adopted by Congressmen in their several districts, and that the school-ship system, having proved successful, be elaborated by attaching to the Academy another frigate. The reply of the Committee is quite able.

NOMINATED FOR PROMOTION.

The following nominations for promotion were made to the Senate to-day, in the Regular army:

Judson Haycock, as First Lieutenant in First Cavalry.

James A. Hall, First Lieutenant in First Cavalry.

Robert Allen, First Lieutenant in First Cavalry.

NOMINATED FOR APPOINTMENTS.

The following nominations for appointments in the Volunteer force were made to the Senate to-day:

Col. James H. Van Allen, of the Third New-York Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General.

Capt. Brayton Ives, of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers, to be Assistant Adjutant General.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations for brevet promotion, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky.:

Capt. Alvan C. Gillen, to be Major.

First Lieut. Andrew S. Burt, Eighteenth Infantry, to be Captain.

Capt. Geo. E. Flynt, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Geo. S. Roper, Colonel of Sub. of Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Michael C. Garber, A. Q. M., to be Major.

Lieut.-Col. John P. Croxton, of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, to be Colonel.

Lieut.-Col. James George, Second Minnesota Volunteers, to be Colonel.

Maj. Fillmore B. Hunt, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj. Alexander Wilkin, of Second Minnesota Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Capt. Chas. Joseph, of Ninth Ohio Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Frederick Schroeder, Ninth Ohio Volunteers, to be Major.

Capt. Samuel H. Shortle and Marsh B. Taylor and John N. Perkins, Tenth Indiana Volunteers, to be respectively, Majors.

First Lieut. Geo. H. Harris, of the Ninth Ohio Volunteers, to be Captain.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following promotions in the Marine Corps were sent to the Senate to-day:

Second Lieuts. John A. Burrough and Wm. H. Parker to be First Lieutenants, to take rank next after Joseph T. Baker and above Wm. H. Hale.

Frederick H. Corrie and Charles H. Nye, to take rank next after Oscar B. Grant and above E. B. Smalley.

MARSHAL AT HAN KOW.

G. H. C. SALTZE, of New-York, was nominated to the Senate, to-day, to be Marshal of the Consular Court of the United States at Han Kow, China.

DR. HAYS A BRIGADE SURGEON.

To-day the President sent to the senate the nomination of Dr. ISAAC I. HAYES, who distinguished himself in the great Arctic Exploring Expedition, to be Brigade Surgeon.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE MAILS.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, in accordance with a recommendation of the Postmaster-General. It requires all railroad companies to contract with the Department for this purpose, and, in case of failure to agree upon the price, the Court of Claims is to be the arbiter, whose decision shall be final on both parties.

THE COMMISSION ON THE STATE PRISONERS.

The Commission on State Prisoners will commence their sessions at the Fifth-avenue Hotel next Monday. After completing their business there they will proceed to Boston.

LEFT THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

Mr. THOMAS H. CANFIELD, who succeeded Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT as Military Superintendent of Railroads when the latter was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, has accepted the Superintendency of the Lake Champlain Steamboat Company, and is about to leave this city to enter upon his duties. While in the service of the Government he exhibited evidences of being an excellent executive officer, and leaves the Department with the regret of all who had business relations with him.

NO MORE ENLISTMENTS.

All officers engaged in the recruiting service have been ordered to their regiments, and notice given to the Governors of States that no new enlistments or new levies will be received until further orders from the War Department. The force now in the field is deemed amply sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion and the speedy termination of the war.

FALSE RUMORS.

The city was wild with excitement to-day, growing out of the reports that Gen. BUELL had gained a victory over BEAUREGARD at Corinth, and that the rebel steamer *Merrimac* had come out from Norfolk and made desperate havoc with our fleet in the bay. There was not the slightest foundation for either report.

The latest information received from Fortress Monroe to-day, by telegraph *via* Cherrystown, represents quiet in that vicinity, and this disposes of all rumors and idle speculations to the contrary.

GALLANT AFFAIRS.

The capture of Union City by Col. BUFORD, and the capture of the enemy's batteries by the expedition under Col. ROBERTS, are regarded by the War Department as very gallant achievements.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 3, 1862.

The Post-office Department deems it advisable that all letters addressed to officers and soldiers of the Potomac, whether near Washington or moving South, should be mailed to Washington City. From that office they will be properly forwarded in separate packages to the respective corps and divisions, and their delivery facilitated. Commanders of divisions are requested, as movements occur, to cause notice to be given to the Postmaster of Washington, to what convenient point such packages destined to regiments under their command should be sent.

(Signed) JOHN A. KASSON,
First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

VISITORS TO MOUNT VERNON.

The following has been issued from the office of the Provost-Marshal:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 342.—The steamer *Thomas Collyer*, under the control of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, will be allowed to resume her trips to Mount Vernon.

No other boat or vessel will be allowed to land at that place. Maj. W. E. DOSTER.
C. E. ROBINSON, Adjutant. Provost-Marshal.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HEART OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR—INJUSTICE OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ARTICLE OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 28, 1862.

An incident has recently transpired which brings out in bold relief a most touching instance of delicacy in one whom the public look upon as the grim, stern, and even Draconic, Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON. It shows that deep down in his heart there wells up a fountain of almost feminine tenderness. About two weeks since a private in one of the New-York regiments was killed while on picket duty at our outposts on the Potomac. He was a young man, beloved by his companions, and the sole hope of a widowed mother. When she heard of his death she hurried on here from Rochester, hoping, through the aid of the Government, to have her son's remains sent to his native place. She found that it would cost her quite a heavy sum, and far more than her slender purse would permit. Disappointed, and with her cup of sorrow now filled to repletion, she was about to return unsuccessful, when an old army officer, Capt. MAGUIRE, volunteered to aid her through a letter to the Secretary of War. Mr. STANTON was so impressed with her story that he immediately sent an order to the proper officer, with instructions to have the dead soldier disinterred, properly coffined, and forwarded, with every memento of respect, to his home, *free of charge*, to the devoted mother who had offered her all on the altar of her country.

When you hear from me again it will be from the tented field—from a *corps d'armée marquee*. I should like to tell you something about my own particular corps, but I look with holy horror upon the 57th Article of War, and religiously refrain. Let it be observed, however, that it is not in consonance with the spirit of our institutions to refuse to allow the loyal people, who are spending their blood and treasure like water in the cause, to know the facts about our preparations, while the friends of the C. S. A.—to be counted by the scores in every street in Washington, and in many cases still holding office under the Union Government—remit almost daily, to the would-be destroyers of the Union, all the facts they wish them to know. It is hardly worthy of a great power to so dread the publication of facts. We ought to feel that we are now so strong, and that the South is so contemptibly weak and utterly unable to cope with us, that we might as well let them know the full and entire strength of our armies. They would then see the utter hopelessness of resistance, and would gladly lay down their arms, in expectancy of a general amnesty. So think, and so will the mass of the people echo, the sentiment of JASPER.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the defences of Delaware River and Bay, recommending the construction of gunboats, and tendering the credit of the State to the amount of a million of dollars for the purpose. Referred.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans and materials to render floating batteries invulnerable, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from $50,000 to $25,000. The bill was amended and passed.

Also from the same Committee, a bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the ships *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The bill gives twelve months' extra pay to the widow, child or nearest relative. Passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Wisconsin against imposing a stamp tax on newspapers, or any interdiction of free exchanges.

Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to report whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent persons employed in the military service of the United States from aiding the return, or having control over persons claimed to be fugitive slaves, and to punish them therefor.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill providing for a Bureau of Clothing. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the war shall not be prosecuted in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to defend the Constitution and preserve the rights of the several States unimpaired, and that the United States will prosecute the war until this is secured.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the state of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, what is the damage done thereto, and whether it is expedient to restore and repair the same, and re-employ the workmen.

The resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to provide for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries, was taken up and passed.

The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Opp.,) proceeded to speak against the measure. He said he regretted the introduction of all these measures, and he thought the character of this discussion would not tend to restore the Union. He contended that such a measure was especially inexpedient at such a time as this. The Republican Party was especially pledged by the President against it. Though he (MCDOUGAL) was opposed to Slavery, and considered it a special evil in this District, he was willing to vote for a bill providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves and a wise system of colonization.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) would have much preferred a bill providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves, with just compensation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District. Mr. TEN EYCK here referred to the views of the President, as expressed in his discussions with Mr. DOUGLAS in 1860, and to the pledges of the President to non-interference with Slavery by the Republican Party, as the reasons why he expressed the above preference. He (TEN EYCK) considered it but just and reasonable that this question should be passed upon by the people of the District of Columbia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked—What propriety is there in submitting a question for mine or the Senator's (TEN EYCK's) constituents to the few people here "whether the Capital of the nation shall be free or not?" Why should not the whole people have a vote upon it?

Mr. TEN EYCK replied that Slavery had existed in this District for a long time, but he (TEN EYCK) did not know that the business of Congress had been impeded thereby. He also thought that the interests and the feelings of the Border States ought to be consulted.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the bill, so that in taking testimony before the Commissioners no witness shall be excluded on account of color.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas, 26; Nays, 10.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright.

Mr. CLARK's substitute was rejected.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. WRIGHT, which was rejected by Yeas, 10; Nays, 27.

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Sherman, Willey and Wright.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved to amend the second section by providing, that a claimant making a petition for payment for his slave, shall take an oath that he (the claimant) has not borne arms in the rebellion or given any aid, or comfort thereto.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to add the proviso "that such oath of a party to the petition shall not be evidence of the facts therein stated."

This was agreed to and the amendment adopted.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend by providing that the average price of the slave shall be five hundred dollars, instead of three hundred, one-half to be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be paid to the person liberated if he emigrates to another country.

Mr. BROWNING said that we should do something more than simply liberate the negro. He did not believe the two races could live together with mutual advantage. Indeed, with all his horror of Slavery, he was not sure but, if the two races must live together, the best way for them to do so was to remain in the relation of master and slave.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.)—If that is the case, why not propose compulsory emigration?

Mr. BROWNING thought it was not time to consider that question on so small a measure as this. When the question should come up he would be perfectly willing to vote for compulsory emigration and take his share of the responsibility. He did not believe that the negro could ever rise to an equality of civilization with the white man in this country.

Mr. BROWNING's amendment was rejected by Yeas 10; Nays 31.

YEAS—Messrs. Browning, Davis, Harris, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Willey and Wright.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that the owners of persons held to service shall put upon file the name and a description of the person liberated by the bill within twenty days after making a claim for payment, or within such time as the Commissioners may limit, under the penalty of forfeiture of the claim, and that the Clerk of the Court shall issue certificates of manumission to the persons liberated.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGAL offered a substitute for the bill similar to the one offered by Mr. WRIGHT, providing for a gradual emancipation of the slaves, compensation for such emancipation, and the submission of the question to the people of the District of Columbia.

This was rejected by yeas 10; nays 25.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated by the bill, and other persons of color in the District of Columbia, to Hayti, Liberia, or other country. Adopted.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Sherman, Stark, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Morrill, Pomeroy and Sumner—10.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) spoke against the bill as unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust to the people of the District and the people of the States.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Opp.,) conceded the right of Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia. He admitted the constitutionality of such a measure, but objected to this particular bill as unconstitutional and unwise. The bill takes property in violation of the Constitution, and also mixes up the question of loyalty and confiscation with the question of taking property.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it passed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Starke, Willey, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—14.

There was applause in the galleries when the chair declared the vote.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 3.

On motion of Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) the President was requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any information which may be received at the Department of State showing the system of revenue or finance now existing in any foreign country.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

The following amendment in relation to marine and inland insurance was made:

Where the amount insured does not exceed $1,000, the tax upon the same shall be 25 cents; when more than $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, the tax shall be 50 cents, and when exceeding $5,000, $1.

The following amendment was also made as to mortgages:

Where the amount mortgaged does not exceed $5,000, the tax shall be 50 cents, and where exceeding $5,000, $1.

In regard to both the above amendments, it was agreed that where the value or consideration insured does not exceed $100, or the mortgage does not exceed the same amount, there shall be no stamp duty imposed.

The following proviso was rejected:

"That any such mortgage given to secure the payment of purchase money for real estate, shall be exempt from any such charge."

An amendment was adopted that the stamp duty on any note, check, marine and other specified products, shall be 25 cents.

An amendment was offered, debated and rejected, imposing a tax of one dollar on each passenger traveling on railroads within the United States.

A proviso was also adopted, that the stamp duty on manifests, bills of lading and passenger tickets, provided for in Schedule B, shall not apply to steamships plying between ports in the United States, but to steamships plying between these ports and the ports of British North America.

An amendment was also adopted that no writ, summons or other process issued by a Justice of the Peace in any criminal, law or equity suit commenced by the United States or any State, shall be subject to the payment of the stamp duty.

The medicine schedule was altered so as to provide that medicines, cosmetics and perfumeries, by whatever name the same have been, now are, or shall hereafter be called or distinguished, shall pay when valued or sold at twenty-five cents, a tax of one cent; not exceeding fifty cents, two cents; not exceeding seventy-five cents, three cents; not exceeding one dollar, four cents, and for every fifty cents a fractional part thereof over and above one dollar, two cents.

Playing cards are to be taxed twenty cents a pack.

The consideration of the Income section of the bill, passed over yesterday, was now resumed.

An amendment was adopted including the telegraph, gas and express companies, or corporations, under the income duty.

It was also provided that the net gains on profits and incomes only shall be estimated, and that the duties on incomes shall be paid on or before the 30th of June, 1863, and in each year thereafter, until and including the year 1866, and no longer.

Among other amendments made was, that furs of all descriptions when made up should pay a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

All the sections were acted upon excepting the two relating to appropriations, and allowances and drawbacks.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

New from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, March 31.

Every business house in the town of Iowa Hill, Placer County, was burned on the 26th. Loss about $70,000.

Arrived the 28th, ships *Radiant*, Boston; *James Peabody*, Hong Kong; 29th, *Look Out*, do.; barks *Albertina*, Hamburg; *Jumna*, Boston.

Election in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, April 2.

At the Municipal election yesterday, HORACE CHASE, Democrat, was elected Mayor. Nearly all the Democratic ticket was also elected.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

A Reconnoissance Nine Miles from Newport's News.

A Body of Three Thousand Rebels Put to Flight.

A Second Reconnoissance to Big Bethel.

THE ENEMY AGAIN IN POSSESSION.

No Indications of the Merrimac.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, April 2.

The weather to-day is clear and pleasant, and everything is progressing in the most satisfactory manner. The rebels fired several shots from Sewall's Point last night, on the transports in the harbor, some of the shells falling within fifty feet of a vessel loaded with horses.

The steamboats conveying troops to Newport's News were repeatedly fired into from Sewall's Point, and also by a rebel gunboat this afternoon. No damage was done as far as we could learn.

A reconnoissance was made from Newport's News, yesterday, to Watts' Creek, a distance of nine miles. The enemy appeared, 3,000 strong, and opened with cannon on our forces, but their balls passed entirely over them.

Our batteries were immediately got in position and we opened fire on the rebels, when their entire force broke and fled, fording across the Creek in great confusion, but keeping out of range.

The object of the reconnoissance being accomplished, the troops returned.

The whole country through which our troops passed was formerly the garden spot of Virginia; it is now perfectly devastated, and but one house was left standing.

The houses, fences and trees have been burned by the retreating rebels.

A second reconnoissance was also made yesterday to Big Bethel, when the enemy was found to have returned and occupied the earthworks in force.

On seeing our scouts they threw shells into the woods occupied by our troops on the previous advance, but they were unoccupied and no damage was done.

It not being the purpose of our advance to engage the enemy, no response was made to their guns.

There are no signs of the *Merrimac* yet, and from her long delay the opinion is gaining ground that she will not come out again. She has now a fine field to operate in if she should triumph over the *Monitor*, and if she should fail to come out now it is thought she is afraid to run any risks.

An officer of the *Seminole* says that he read a Savannah paper of the 23d ult., which acknowledged a terrible rebel defeat at Pea Ridge, and admitted there was no use to attempt to conceal the fact.

The English steamer *Racer*, arrived here this morning, and saluted the flag, which was responded to by the fort. Some compliments also passed between the French vessels and the *Racer*, occasioning quite a cannonade.

A flag of truce, to-day, brought down an officer of the French steamer from Norfolk.

SOUTHWARD WITH GEN. HUNTER.

THE TRIP TO FORT MONROE—AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF FORT M'HENRY—FORTRESS MONROE, THE RIP RAPS AND THE MONITOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON BOARD STEAMER ATLANTIC, HAMPTON ROADS, Friday, March 28, 1862.

I am so far on my way to Port Royal. The creation of a new Southern Department, embracing South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and the appointment of Maj.-Gen. HUNTER to its command, has given the public assurance of renewed activity in that now congested region; and wherever there is to be activity, there must also be ready the journalist to make his "abstract and brief" chronicle of and for the TIMES.

Hence, a member of the party accompanying Gens. HUNTER and BENHAM, I yesterday went on board the steamer *Adelaide*, lying at Baltimore, and destined for Old Point. The *Adelaide* is one of a line of steamers plying regularly between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, in a semi-official capacity. This commerce is subjected to the strictest scrutiny, as I had proof; for, though armed with a permit from Gen. HUNTER, to go on the *Atlantic* to Port Royal, yet I was not permitted to reach that steamer, lying in Hampton Roads, by means of the *Adeleide*, till I had passed through the official hands of Provost-Marshal DODGE. This gentleman I found in his office, and was able to satisfy him of the propriety of my request. He is, evidently, a very strict, though a cautious and obliging functionary.

The *Adelaide* was to sail (or rather, to steam,) at 5 o'clock P. M. The Generals, each with his Staff, were on board by 4; but the mails were more tardy, and did not let us off till half an hour after time. As we steamed out from under the guns of Federal Hill and past Fort McHenry, I thought that the view was one of the finest I had ever seen. The site of the fort is lovely in the extreme. Of course, I had the usual quantity of romantics, sentimental and patriotic reflections, from which, however, the reader is providentially saved. These disappeared with the bell for supper, as did the supper itself, with marvelous rapidity; and I soon forgot both sentiment and supper, in a sleep which an easy conscience and good digestion rendered most profound.

I awoke in Hampton Roads. The sun was shining brightly; the air invigorating but mild; and my eyes rested in astonishment upon an immense fleet, composed of steamers and sailers—of ocean and river boats and tugs, and men-of-war; and, scarcely noticeable amongst them, exeept for its queerness, the *Monitor*. On our right lay Fortress Monroe, its guns peering ominously forth in all practicable directions; on our left, the Rip Raps, looking like an uncouth stone-heap, as it is. Beyond the fort, away up toward the West, I could see the vast inlet where James River joins the Chesapeake Bay, and whence the *Merrimac* is hourly expected to issue on another errand of destruction; on the east, the mouth of the great bay reached out into the Atlantic. The magnificent commercial and military importance of this point is evident at a glance; and the *coup d'œil* is one of the finest I ever saw.

The *Adelaide* once made fast to the dock, I was compelled again to visit the Provost Marshal—a duty that did not disgust me, as it gave an opportunity of a brisk walk to the whilom hotel, where Virginia notables so oft have refreshed their exhausted energies with the delights of Summer recreation. This duty over, one more pleasant was presented in an opportunity to visit the *Monitor* and the Rip Raps in the company of the military gentleman whom I have in charge. The *Monitor* has too fully been described in the TIMES for me to attempt the task. I will only say that the rebel description of "a cheese-box on a raft," if you conceive both cheese-box and raft to be black, hits her appearance most capitally. As to her qualities, ask the rebels to describe those, too, for they understand them thoroughly.

The Rip Raps seems an artificial island, made of stone. The construction of the fort was commenced nearly thirty years ago, and the work is now rapidly progressing. When finished, with Fortress Monroe, it must make a complete defence of the approaches from the ocean.

And now, about 1 o'clock, I am writing my letter in my own room on the *Atlantic*, no less staunch, commodious and elegant, than when she plied between the two great seaports of the world. We expect to get off about 4 o'clock, and Providence and the *Nashville* permitting, shall reach Fort Royal in two days. Till then, *au revoir*.

J. M. W.

FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

A Daring and Successful Expedition Against One of the Rebel Batteries.

The Enemy Driven Out and All the Guns Spiked.

NOT ONE OF OUR MEN HURT.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

UNITED STATES FLAG STEAMER BENTON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, April 2.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Last night an armed boat expedition was fitted out from the squadron and the land forces at this point, under command of Col. ROBERTS, of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment. The five boats comprising the expedition were in charge of First Master J. V. JOHNSON, of the *St. Louis*, assisted by Fourth Master G. P. LORD, of the *Benton*, Fourth Master PERRIN, of the *Cincinnati*, Fourth Master MORGAN, of the *Pittsburgh*, and Master's Mate SCANTLIN, of the *Mound City*, each with a boat's crew of ten men from their respective vessels, carrying in all one hundred men, exclusive of officers, under the command of Col. ROBERTS.

At midnight the boats reached the upper or No. 10 fort, and *pulling directly on its face, carried it, receiving only the harmless fire of two sentinels, who ran on discharging their muskets, while the rebel troops in the vicinity rapidly retreated; whereupon Col. Roberts spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and returned with the boats uninjured.*

The commanding officer represents all under his command, from their coolness and determination, as being ready to perform more hazardous service, had it been required to the fulfilment of the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., your servant, A. H. FOOTE, Flag-officer.

THE ATTACK ON UNION CITY.

Particulars of Col. Buford's Expedition—A Brilliant Affair—Prisoners and Booty Captured.

HICKMAN, Ky., March 31, *via* CAIRO, April 1.

Col. BUFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, accompanied by his regiment, the Forty-second Illinois, the Douglas Brigade, Col. ROBERTS, and 400 of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, Col. HEG, (Scandinavian,) all from Island No. 10, and two companies of the Second Illinois Cavalry, Col. HOGG, and a detachment of artillery, the last two from Hickman, made a reconnoissance in force and descent upon Union City, 20 miles from this place, and after a forced march of 24 hours, to-day, discovered a large force of rebel cavalry and infantry, under the notorious CLAY KING. Our cavalry dashed into the place at a furious rate. The utmost consternation seized the rebels, and they fled helter-skelter in every direction. Several of them were killed, and about 100 taken prisoners; 150 horses were captured, a large amount of forage and spoils, and several secession flags. Our forces returned to Hickman after destroying the tents and other property they could not carry away. The rout was complete in every respect, and cuts off an important rebel communication. Union City has been long the rendezvous of rebel spies. The nest is now effectually broken up. One of our men was killed by the explosion of a gun in a burning tent.

The rebel forces numbered 700 infantry, and between 700 and 800 cavalry. So unprepared were they, and so unsuspicious of an attack, that when the alarm was given they were leisurely eating their breakfast. This was inconveniently abandoned, and they ran for a train of cars standing on the track near the encampment, and mostly escaped. Col. BUFORD burned the remaining cars and the booty he could not conveniently carry with him, and returned to Hickman. Parties who accompanied the expedition say that had it been properly planned and executed, every rebel would have been captured.

GREAT STORM IN THE WEST.

Damage Done at Cairo and Paducah—Houses Unroofed, Vessels Damaged, &c.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 3.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo last night, says that a terrific storm has been raging in the vicinity of Cairo.

A small craft, tied to the levee in front of the St. Charles Hotel, occupied by a poor man and his family of five persons, parted her moorings during the gale, and all on board were drowned.

The wharf-boat of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad was blown across the river, and is now entangled in the bushes on the Kentucky shore.

At Paducah the storm was very severe, unroofing thirty houses, including the Marine Hospital and a large warehouse adjoining the wharf.

The damage done to steamers and property along the river is immense. The Evansville packet *Courier* barely escaped destruction.

The storm was exceedingly violent in the neighborhood of the Cumberland River, but we are as yet without particulars.

The steamer *Universe* has just returned from a successful search for the steamer *Philadelphia*, which was reported sunk. She was found one mile this side of Columbus. Her crew were taken off with the exception of three, who had previously left in a small boat, but who have not been heard from since.

There is nothing of interest from New-Madrid. Our advices are up to 10½ o'clock last night.

The steamer *Pike* has just arrived from Island No. 10, with intelligence to 1 o'clock, P. M.

The damage to the fleet is less than anticipated.

The gunboats and mortars are uninjured.

Two transports, the *Pike* and the *Swallow*, were damaged considerably.

The bombardment is still going on vigorously, but the results are unknown.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 3.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, says the storm on Wednesday morning was very severe at Point Pleasant. Lieut. MOORE and one private, of Company H, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, were killed, and Capt. WEBSTER and several privates of the same company, were injured by falling trees.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Debate on the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Bill on Wednesday—The Concert Saloon Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was up in the House last evening. Mr. ANDRUS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Mr. BARTLETT, of Broome, spoke for the bill, opening with a general eulogy of internal improvements, and contending that it had always been the policy of the State to extend State aid to similar enterprises. He then examined the objections to the body of the bill, and made an argument against them. He did not consider railroad companies private corporations, but that money devoted to them was an appropriation to public purposes, and backed his position by quotations from the opinions of former State officers and the State Courts. He thought a tax of 3-16 of a mill rather a small thing to found an accusation of rapacity upon, contending that the taxable property of the State would be enough, increased by the construction of the road, to render a full equivalent for the sum thus to be paid to it. It would open up a new avenue to the Pennsylvania coal mines, and for bringing the salt products of Cayuga and Onondaga to market. This appropriation will enable the Company to complete the road to a point in Schoharie County. This done, they can draw from the City of Albany $1,000,000, and this will enable them to complete the whole road. He combated at length the idea that the State is too poor to afford to make the appropriation. It was not too poor, in the estimation of members, to appropriate money to almost any other object, whereon their local interests were involved. He then devoted himself to the opponents of the measure awhile, handling their action in the premises without gloves. The valley of the Susquehanna then received a rather "loud" eulogy at the speaker's hands, and with that he closed, after speaking something like an hour and twenty minutes.

Mr. DEREW, of Westchester, had no elaborate speech to make on the subject; he had wasted no midnight oil in its elucidation. The gentleman from Binghamton had made an agonized effort to illustrate the virtues of the measure. If all these virtues had existed they would have required not such effort to reveal them. He had flung the taunt of local interests in the face of every member on the floor, and yet he had exhausted rhetoric, legal lore and poetic quotations to advance the property interests of his own locality. How would it be if the State became a corporator in this concern. Next year the gentleman would not appear as a suppliant, but being upon a level with the great State of New-York, would patronizingly ask her if she intended to sink $250,000 already invested, or whether she would see the thing through. It would cost $10,000,000 to complete the work, and this "pittance," as the gentleman from Broome calls it, was but the entering wedge, or rather the crowbar, with which to pry open the door of the State Treasury. He thought the gentleman's references to the assistance given by the State to private corporations most unfortunate. She had sunk every dollar so invested. The gentleman says Broome County has paid her taxes into the State Treasury. He could not see any rare virtue in that, for all the rest of the State had done the same, and claimed no especial praise for the act. The gentleman had said that the Statute book was "blistered" all over with appropriations to local objects. The simile was most apt, and yet he proposed to add still another blister to the patient whose vitality was already almost exhausted by the operation. But the gentleman was magnanimous. He proposed that the State should have the right in time of war to transport troops and munitions free of charge. He could not think that Albany and Binghamton were such important outposts on the frontiers of a great nation that the State would ever be obliged to trespass very much upon the liberality of the Railroad Company. He also went into the constitutional question some what, claiming that what were good constitutional objections in the Governor's Message in 1869 were just as valid now, while now, in view of impending, weighty and oppressive taxation, was a most unfortunate time to urge this measure. The debate was continued by Messrs. STETSON and SCHOLEFIELD, the former in an earnest plea against the bill on much the same grounds as above, and by the latter in an attempt to ridicule the positions taken by the former, which kept the House in excellent temper, if nothing more. These four speeches consumed the time until nearly eleven o'clock, when progress was reported, and in the House the bill was made the special order for eleven o'clock this morning.

This morning the Concert Saloon bill was up in the House. Mr. MCMULLEN offered a substitute for the whole bill. He though the bill would drive the German lager beer gardens, and said that his bill was intended to prevent this. He thought also that the bill proposed was so loosely drawn that it would be inoperative if passed. His substitute proposes to confer upon the Police Commissioners the power of granting licenses to all places of public amusement, and of making regulations for their governance; to require proprietors to give bonds for their obedience to the regulations; gives the Police Commissioners power to close any place of the kind when convinced that it has transgressed the regulations and inflicts penalties for the violation of the provisions of the act. Outside of the Metropolitan Police District and the Albany Police limits, these powers were conferred upon the municipal authorities. Mr. MCMULLEN also said that his bill had been approved by A. OAKEY HALL, GEO. W. MATSELL, except the provision conferring so great power on the Police Commissioners.

Mr. RAYMOND said he had no desire to close the German Gardens proper. He was not much acquainted with them in New-York, but abroad they were one of the most innocent amusements. So long as they maintain their original character of gardens of resort, where bier is sold and music is listened to, he would not suppress them, but when they degenerated, by the introduction of plays, theatricals, etc., they ought to be regulated like any other place of amusement. He was opposed, moreover, to putting so much *legislative* power into the hands of the Police Commissioners. After some further discussion of the bill, by Messrs. PORTER and PRINGLE, it was moved to report progress. The motion was agreed to, and in the House it was moved to refer the original bill to the Committee on Cities, with power to report complete. The previous question was ordered, with only thirteen dissenting votes, and the motion passed. The simple result of this will be that the bill will be reported and passed, as originally reported, without even the amendment formerly incorporated on Mr. MCMULLEN's motion. This result will gratify all those who have the interests of good morals and public decency at heart.

The consideration of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill was then resumed. Mr. HULBURD, of St. Lawrence, made a strong speech against it, claiming that it was robbing Peter to pay Paul to vote this appropriation—or, in other words, it was simply levying taxes on all the State, in the hope that the assessment rolls of a portion will be increased, so that the taxes can be increased therefrom hereafter. He reviewed also the history of internal improvements at some length, and claimed that the proposition of the bill involved a new principle and a dangerous one.

Mr. READINGTON, of St. Lawrence, followed. The main part of his speech was devoted to showing that the counties whose interest were to be most affected by this bill had always opposed the Clintonian policy of internal improvements, when it was struggling for recognition. He could not see the beauty of their conversion, in view of the benefits they were likely to derive from it. He, in common with Mr. HULBURD, thought this a most unfortunate time to press the levying of an additional tax for local appropriations.

Mr. ALVORD did not propose to speak long, for he thought speaking would not change a single vote. But as other members had spoken to put themselves right upon the record, he claimed the same privilege. He approached the subject with a single desire to do what was best, and not influenced by motives of future political status. He thought such arguments only weakened the side in whose favor they were urged. He thought gentlemen had gone over a vast range of thought to come at a matter which was contained in a nutshell. Having said so much, he went off on to the canal question, and spoke upon it for some time. Then he referred to the case of the Erie Railroad. True, as a mere investment of money, it has failed, but the State had recovered much more than the $3,000,000 in the increase of taxable property along the line of the road. So with other appropriations made to similar purposes. He answered the references to Schoharie and Otsego counties, and claimed that they sent their strongest men to support the system of internal improvements. They were the only counties which had not received direct benefit from the State appropriations. He justified also the policy of building side canals, claiming that they not only increased the value of property along their line, but added materially to the tolls on the main canal. He applied the same principles to this question. He denied the assertion that this was but the entering wedge to the State Treasury. He was certain that this appropriation would enable them to complete the road. He argued also against the constitutional question.

Mr. PRAGG continued the debate at length, contending that the people had already indirectly expressed themselves against this measure; that this was simply asking the State to appropriate money to build a ing improvements, viz., the Chenango Canal; and that, aside from the constitutional question already mentioned, there was another, that the State has no right to pledge her credit to any private corporation, as would be the result, if this Legislature should pass an act proposing to pay money by and by when certain facts are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller. Mr. PIERCE was interrupted in the midst of his remarks by the arrival of the hour for recess until evening.

The Senate this morning passed, upon its third reading, the act legalizing the contract of JOHN PATTERSON for grading and other work upon Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-streets, approved by the Mayor on August 31, 1858, and compelling the Comptroller of the City to pay PATTERSON according to the terms of his contract. From all that I can gather in regard to this bill, it is designed to cover a huge swindle upon the City Treasury, and it is to be hoped that it will not be suffered to pass the House without a very careful examination of its character and merits. H.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

An Act to Regulate Places of Public Amusement in the Cities and Incorporated Villages of this State.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden, grounds, concert room, or any other place or room within the City of New-York, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats or rope dancing, until a license for such exhibition shall have been first had and obtained pursuant to and at the same rate provided for theatrical performances in an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, and for other purposes,' passed February first, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine," and every manager or proprietor of any such exhibition or performance, who shall neglect to take out such license, or consent to, cause or allow any such exhibition or performance, or any single one of them, without such license, and every person aiding in such exhibition, and every owner or lessee of any building, part of a building, garden, grounds, concert room, or other room or place, who shall lease or let the same for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, or assent that the same be used for any such purpose, except as permitted by such license, and without such license having been previously obtained and then in force, if the same shall be used for such purpose, shall incur the penalties and be subjected to the proceedings for an injunction provided for by the other provisions contained in the said act, which penalty the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in said City are hereby authorized to prosecute, sue for and recover for the use of said Society, in the name of the People of the State of New-York.

SEC. 2. It shall not be lawful to sell or furnish any wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of such place of exhibition or performance mentioned in the first section of this act, or in any apartment connected therewith by any door, window or other aperture, nor shall it be lawful to employ or furnish or permit or assent to the employment or attendance of any female to wait on or attend in any manner or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators or any of them, at any of the exhibitions or performances mentioned in the first section of this act, or at any other place of public amusement in the City of New-York.

SEC. 3. No license shall be granted for any exhibition or performance given in violation of the second section of this act, and any and every exhibition or performance, at which any of the provisions of the second section of this act shall be violated, shall of itself vacate and annul and render void and of no effect any license which shall have been previously obtained by any manager, proprietor, owner or lessee consenting to, causing or allowing or letting any part of a building for the purpose of such exhibition and performance; and any license provided for by the first section of this act, may be revoked and annulled by the officer or officers granting the same, upon proof of a violation of any of the provisions of this act; such proof shall be taken before such officer upon notice of not less than two days, to show cause why such license should not be revoked; said officer shall hear the proofs and allegations in the case, and determine in the same summarily, and no appeal shall be taken or review be had from such determination, and any person whose license shall have been revoked or annulled shall not thereafter be entitled to a license under the provisions of this act. On any examination before an officer pursuant to a notice to show cause as aforesaid, the accused party may be a witness in his own behalf.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or employing or assenting to the employment of any person contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every Chief of Police, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Constable, Captain of Police, Policeman, and every other police officer, to enter at any time said places of amusement, and to arrest and convey any person or persons violating any provision of this act, or any rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, forthwith before any police justice or recorder or magistrate having jurisdiction in any of said cities or towns, there to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this act shall apply to all the cities and incorporated villages of this State, but the license to be obtained in every city or incorporated village, other than the City of New-York, shall be issued under such terms and under such regulations as the municipal authorities of the said cities or villages may respectively prescribe; and the fines and penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this act in such other cities and incorporated villages respectively, other than as mentioned in section four of this act, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the Overseer of the Poor of such city or incorporated village, or such other officer as the municipal or village authorities thereof may direct for the benefit of the poor thereof.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. McMullen's Substitute.

AN ACT to regulate places of public amusement in the cities and incorporated villages of this State:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit to the public in any building, garden, grounds, concert-room, or other place or room within the Metropolitan Police District, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats or rope dancing, until a license for such exhibition shall have been first had and obtained from the Police Commissioners of said District, who may, in their discretion, and under such rules and regulations for the government thereof as they may from time to time prescribe, grant licenses for such exhibitions as aforesaid, or any other not enumerated therein, and at such license fee as the Police Commissioners may determine; provided, however, such license fee for twelve months shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars for any one place of exhibition; every license granted as aforesaid shall contain the full and true name of every person, proprietor, in whole or in part, and agent or agents of every such place of exhibition, and it shall also specify the character of the exhibition, and that the same is granted subject to such rules and regulations for the government thereof as such Board of Police Commissioners may from time to time prescribe; and before such license shall be granted the parties applying therefor shall execute to the Police Commissioners aforesaid, a bond in the penal sum of not more than $5,000, with two sureties resident within each city, village or town in said Metropolitan Police District, wherein such license is granted, who shall severally justify before said Police Commissioners that they are each owners of unincumbered real estate in such city, village or town aforesaid, of the value of not more than $5,000; the bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance and observance of each and every provision expressed in such license, and of each and every rule and regulation which may be adopted by the Board of Police Commissioners for the government of such place of exhibition.

The Police Commissioners shall from time to time prepare and cause to be posted conspicuously, and in such manner as they may determine, in every place of exhibition as aforesaid, and at the expense of the proprietors thereof, rules and regulations for the better conducting of such exhibitions, and for the observance of morality and order therein, the violation or neglect to enforce any portion of which shall authorize any member of the Metropolitan Police force, acting under the direction of the Police Commissioners, to enter and summarily close such place of exhibition; and whenever it shall appear to the Police Commissioners that at any place of exhibition, licensed as aforesaid, any rule or regulation in the license, or previously prescribed there, has been violated or disregarded, either with or without the assent or connivance of the proprietors or agents thereof, such license shall be forthwith revoked, and under no circumstances renewed; every advertisement, circular, placard, handbill or device having any reference to any place of exhibition as aforesaid, shall contain the true number and date of the license, and license fee paid therefor; and every manager or proprietor of any such exhibition or performance who shall neglect to take out such license, or consent to, cause or allow any such exhibition or performance, or single one of them, without such license, and every person aiding in such exhibition, and every owner or lessee of any building, part of a building, garden, grounds, concert-room or other room or place, who shall lease or let the same for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, or assent that the same be used for any such purpose, except as permitted by such license, and without such license having been previously obtained and then in force, if the same shall be used for such purpose, shall incur the penalties and be subjected to the proceedings for an injunction provided for by the provisions contained in an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to create a fund in aid of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New-York, and for other purposes,' passed Feb. 1, 1839;" which penalty the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in said City, are hereby authorized to prosecute, sue for and recover for the use of the said Society, in the name of the People of the State of New-York.

No license shall be issued under the provisions of this act until the applicant shall have paid the amount of such license, upon a certificate from the Police Commissioners of their intention to issue such license, to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, for the use of the said Society; and the written receipt therefor shall be filed in the office of the said Police Commissioners.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules and regulations of the Police Commissioners, made and established for the government and control of places of exhibition aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of every chief of police, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, captain of police, policeman, and every other police officer, to enter at any time said places of amusement, and to arrest and convey any person or persons violating any provision of this act, or any rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, forthwith before any police justice or recorder or magistrate having jurisdiction in any of said cities or towns, there to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall apply to all the cities and incorporated villages of this State; but the license to be obtained in every city, or incorporated village, other than those in the Metropolitan Police District, shall be issued by such person or persons, and under such terms and under such regulations as the municipal authorities of the said cities or villages may respectively prescribe, except that in the city of Albany, such license shall be issued by the Police Board of said city, and under such terms and under such regulations as such Police Board shall prescribe, and which Police Board shall in all respects possess the like powers as are by this act given to the Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District, and the fees and penalties for any violation of any of the provisions of this act in such other cities or incorporated villages respectively, other than as mentioned in section four of this act, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the overseer or overseers of the poor of such city or incorporated village, or of the town in which such incorporated village may be, or such other officer as the municipal or village authorities thereof may direct, for the benefit of the poor thereof.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision in Prize—Misconduct of Captors—Practice in Such Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Louisa Agnes and Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured Sept. 9, 1861, by the *Cambridge*, off the coast of Virginia or North Carolina, and sent into this port, where she was libeled as prize, for "being engaged on an unlawful voyage." The owner of the vessel and the owner of the cargo appeared to defend, averring that they were British subjects, resident in Nova Scotia, and that the vessel was bound to Baltimore, and denying that the vessel was lawful prize. Each of them added a deposition of Nickelson, the master, which they prayed might be received as part of their claims. The papers found on board the vessel show her to have been owned by the claimant, Josiah Slaughenright, and freighted by the other claimant, James A. Moren, at Halifax, where her crew were shipped, and whence she cleared Aug. 21. The voyage named in the shipping articles was "to a port or ports in the United States and back to Halifax." On Sept. 6 she was boarded from the United States ship *Susquehanna*, off Cape Lookout, and warned not to enter any port between Cape Henry and the Gulf of Mexico. On the 9th she was boarded from the *Cambridge*, thirty miles south of Cape Henry, on a course back of that she was on when first boarded, and was then seized as a prize.

The invoice and bill of lading and clearance were dated at Halifax, Aug. 21. The shipment was consigned to order, accompanied by a letter of instructions from the owner to the master, which stated that his "main object will be to get into a port of North Carolina," and in that case he is directed to communicate with Mr. Harner, of Wilmington, in reference to return cargo; but if he does not succeed in getting into that port, he is directed to go to Baltimore and deliver his cargo." The owner of the cargo, as the witnesses testified, had the whole authority and charge of the vessel.

A letter was also found on board from Moren to his consignees in Wilmington, stating, "I have loaded the bearer with a cargo, in the hope that she may find her way into your port, or some place in the Southern States," and after directing how to invest the proceeds in tar, spirits of turpentine, &c., it proceeded: "I loaded a schooner for your port June 1, but through the bad conduct of the Captain, she arrived at Baltimore. Capt. Nickelson has my confidence." The log-book described the voyage as from Halifax to Baltimore, and the mate and steward, who were examined, testified that when they shipped they supposed the voyage was to Baltimore. They also testified that the fact of the blockade was well known in Halifax.

The claimants took the ground that the voyage was a lawful one, honestly undertaken and prosecuted, and, also, that the vessel was entitled to be warned off the blockaded port, and having, on such warning being given, obeyed the notice and changed her course for Baltimore, and continued it till she was arrested, she was thereby discharged from all culpability.

Held by the Court—That this latter ground would be of avail, if the vessel's approach to the blockaded port was innocent and in ignorance of its condition, without regard to the mention of warning in the President's proclamation. But it has been held in this Court that an attempt by a neutral vessel to enter a blockaded port, with knowledge of the blockade, is a culpable violation of it, although no warning in writing was given to such vessel.

That the evidence of knowledge of, and purpose to violate, the blockade on the part of the vessel is positive and explicit, and that the real and primary object of the voyage was to go to Wilmington, North Carolina, to be effectuated by the violation of the known blockade of that port.

That the misrepresentation of the fact entered upon the log-book must be understood as intended to deceive the captors. That an attempt to mislead a blockading force by a deceptive representation on a ship's papers amounts to fraudulent misconduct, which justifies the condemnation of the vessel.

That small confidence can be placed in the statements of the mate and steward above mentioned. It is palpable from the log and the knowledge they possessed of the course of the vessel from Cape Henry to the place of her being turned back, that the mate, and probably the steward, knew that the vessel was destined for a blockaded port.

That the efficiency of the blockade at Wilmington is sufficiently established. That the claimants show no exemption from capture because of insufficiency of notice to them, or want of legal warning of the blockade.

That the vessel must be regarded as departing from the port she sought to enter, because of her forcible interception in attempting to enter it, and not because the warning she received first apprised her of the illegality of the act, and that her return toward Baltimore did not amount to an acquittance of the culpable misconduct of the vessel and cargo in attempting to run the blockade.

The affidavit of the master of the vessel, attached to the several claims, was also insisted upon by each claimant as legal proof in his behalf. It made allegations of misconduct committed by the capturing vessel upon the ship's company of the prize vessel, after her seizure; that the master and two of his crew were separated from the prize, and sent without her, to their serious inconvenience and wrong, to Baltimore, and thence by rail to New-York, and that the writing-desk of the Master was improperly opened on board the United States ship-of-war, while he was there detained, and that papers were abstracted from it by the captors, and that two of the seamen on the prize were placed in irons, and sent with her so ironed to New-York by the captors. These allegations are not admitted by the libelants, or otherwise established by direct proof on the part of the claimants.

This alleged misconduct has been urged as a conclusive defence to this suit, with the allegation that several causes in addition to the present one are still waiting the consideration of the Court, in which that cause of defence is more flagrant, and strenuous appeals are addressed to the Court to redress the wrongs and losses inflicted upon neutrals by the course of conduct pursued during the present war by National vessels, in the assumed enforcement of the law of blockade. The Court will indulge in no general denunciation or stigma of the supposed malfeasances of public vessels in the performance of their duties in relation to prizes, but will carefully examine the facts brought to its attention, and endeavor to uphold and enforce with strict justice the legal rights and responsibilities of all parties implicated in prize proceedings brought before the Court. It is to be presumed that the officers and crews of the navy are disposed to conduct themselves in obedience to their instructions and to the rules of maritime law, in executing their war powers in making prizes; and the rules and practice of Prize Courts fix their responsibilities and the manner those are to be enforced, in case injuries are sustained from misconduct on their part, whether the capture is sanctioned and carried into effect by the Court, or is declared nugatory and unjustifiable.

In a case of that character recently before the Court, (the *Jane Campbell*,) it was deemed expedient to refer the subject to the inquiry of the Prize Commissioners to ascertain whether the imputations of mal-conduct made against the officers and crew of a public vessel were well founded, and to report the amount of injury received therefrom by the owners of the captured property, or the persons connected with the vessel seized. In that case the capture was disaffirmed, and the vessel and cargo were restored to the claimant; but the right to relief for injuries sustained from the wrongful acts of the captors was not regarded as dependent upon the acquittal or condemnation of the prize.

That relief was proffered to the party who made suggestions to the Court of loss and wrong sustained by him from the captors of the vessel and cargo, and in the proceedings after the capture, and it was granted on motion, without other formality of procedure, as incident to the cognizance of the subject of prize then before the Court; but without admitting that to be the only or best method of adjudicating the matter, and, furthermore, there was in that case direct evidence of wrongful embezzlement from the prize-property by the captors, while it was in their possession. A summary mode of redress may be less appropriate to cases resting on charges of wrongful conduct in prize proceedings by officers and crews of public vessels than against private cruisers, because the latter, beyond their relation and subjection to the Court as suitors therein, are usually under express stipulations by contract for good conduct, and to indemnify parties suffering from their misbehavior in making prizes, which places the private cruiser and its armament under the direct discretion of the Court; and particularly so when as in the present case, the grievances imputed to the captors consist almost exclusively of personal torts committed by them.

The pleadings in a prize action involve directly no further question than that of prize. (The *Adriana*, 9 Cranch, 284; the *Fortuna*, 1 Dods, 82, 83.) The parties on the trial of that issue are not legally required, if they may be permitted to litigate any other point than that, and the probable sequents to it. In a qualified sense the consideration whether the unlawful acts of captors after the seizure of property as prize, do not render the arrest of it void, may be regarded as characterizing vitally the capture, and thus become intrinsically admissible evidence in defence against the conviction and forfeiture of the property; but yet that ground of defence need not be directly connected with the capture itself, or its liability to capture as prize, but may and most probably will spring out of facts wholly disconnected with either of those particulars.

The general rule in respect to captures by public ships is, that the actual wrong-doer alone is responsible for any wrong done, or illegally committed on the prize, excepting acts done by members of the seizing vessel in obedience to the orders of their superiors. (The *Mentor*, 1 Rob. 151; The *Diligentia*, 1 Dods. 404; 2 Wheat, 13.) The liability of the officer is not constructive and affixed to him solely on account of his superiority of command, but arises from his immediate command or authority in the transaction. (The Eleanor, 2 Wheat. 345.) Embezzlements of the cargo seized, or acts personally violent, or injuries perpetrated upon the captured crew, or improperly separating them from the prize-vessel, or not producing them for examination before the Prize Court, or other torts injurious to the rights or health of the prisoners, may render the arrest of a vessel or cargo, as prize, defeasible, and also subject the tort feasors to damages therefor; but the law does not constitute those acts or omissions legal bars to the suit; and it is plain that the course of investigation into those matters would not naturally be anticipated from the shape of a prize suit, nor could they be inquired into with that fulness befitting the gravity of the imputations, or their importance to the public service or the rights of individuals, so well and satisfactorily in summary and incidental proceedings, as in actions founded directly upon the injuries complained of.

The practice of Prize Courts supplies a course of procedure under claims for redress in cases of that description, which seems more proper to be pursued against public ships when the consequences may also lead to other results than an award of pecuniary compensation to parties complaining of wrongs done them. A motion may be directed to those using the authority of the Government in seizing property at sea, compelling them to respond before the Court, to parties aggrieved by their acts, for every wrongful use of the authority confided to them; and that by pleas and allegations, the special grievances will be specifically charged and contested before the Court, and the evidence pertinent to the contestation can thus be collated and laid before the Court on both sides—(the *Eleanor*, 2 Wheat., 345; the *Magnus*, 1 Rob., 27)—merely interposing a statement of grievances by way of schedule attached to the claim of ownership and test oath, which enables a party to contest a bill of information in a prize suit, is not placing the controversy before the Court in that authoritative shape that parties are at once compellable to treat the allegations and suggestions as in litigation thereupon. I may well afford foundation for either party to appeal to the discretion of the Court to proceed and render justice in the matter summarily, in exercise of that pervading jurisdiction which envelopes prize proceedings; but where there is reasonable cause to look for a more thorough representation of the occurrences referred to than will commonly be obtained from *ex parte* statements, given under impressions likely to be colored by the excitement of sudden capture and the risks and inconveniences following it I consider it the more reliable course of practice to require the evidence to be furnished under pleas and allegations, when it is offered in bar of the rightfulness of a capture as prize, or as foundation for an award of compensation in damages, because of irregularities or culpabilities of captors who are in the public service, in making the seizure, or dealing with the prize property while in their possession.

In the *Magnus*, Sir Wm. Scott says, "The proof required was of the most solemn nature, by plea and proof." (1 Rob. 28.) The proceedings by plea and allegations admonish the parties of the difficulties of their situation, and call for all the proofs their case can supply. (Wheaton Captures, 284.)

It is to be remarked in this case that no evidence has been given on the examination *in preparatorio* or upon the papers of the vessel, showing any unlawful or irregular conduct of the captors in making the prize or the subsequent treatment of her crew or the property arrested. The affidavit of the master referred to as a part of their claim by the claimants is extra judicial and not testimony in the cause, and if allowed by the Court as notice to the libelants of charges impeaching the legality of the capture, cannot avail as testimony in the suit on hearing. The like evidence was not permitted to have that effect in the case of the *Jane Campbell*. It was there only recognized as a basis for after summary proceedings to establish the justness of the allegations under the implied reserve that it could not *per se* sustain a decree against the captors for torts.

Two notes in the log-book, apparently entered by the Prizemaster after the arrest of the schooner, state that he placed the mate and steward in irons on taking command of the vessel, and in the afternoon took the irons off for the day, replacing them for the night, and next morning again removing them, alleging it to be discretionary with him to keep the men in irons day and night. No allusion is made by the men to the occurrence on their examination, and in such posture of the transaction, the inference may be no stronger that the act was tortious and unjustifiable, than that it was an excusable precaution against menaced or well-suspected refractoriness of the prisoners. It is manifest, also, that separating the Master and others of the crew, and not bringing them with the prize into port and before the Court, was not necessarily culpable of itself, and may have been justifiable from the condition of the vessel, or that of her crew. No other violation of the rights of the claimants or their own legal obligations, by the libelants, in seizing the vessel, is attempted to be shown by the proofs before the Court, except the alleged irregularity of capturing her after she had been twice previously arrested and discharged by public ships for the same offence.

Such relinquishment of an arrest by a captor, whether the first in order of time or any after one in a series of consecutive arrests, whilst the vessel is *in transitu*, and endeavoring to carry out a voyage illegal and culpable in its inception and purpose, amounts to no acquittance or condonation of the offence, and she remains under all her antecedent liabilities to the law as if no imperfect interception of her voyage had been attempted. Great circumspection and caution will undoubtedly be exacted in authorizing a second arrest, if any *bona fide* change of property intervenes between the arrests. (6 Rob., 191.) But when the arrest was already justified by the facts, it would be a very trivial irregularity in the same forces for one ship to correct the immediately previous errors of others in releasing improvidently, once or again, a captured vessel taken *in flagrante delicto*.

No just exception therefore lies to sending a vessel in to be proceeded against as prize, because she had been in manual custody on the charge previously, and liberated by seizing officers without mandate or authorization of a proper Prize Court, and as before indicated, the proofs before the Court in this suit supply adequate cause for the condemnation and forfeiture of the vessel and cargo, and sentence to that effect is accordingly ordered to be entered. The fraudulent attempt on the part of the claimants to violate a blockaded port by the voyage incurs this judgment in favor of the United States, although the claimants may be enabled to show that the captors have been guilty of irregularities and wrongs towards the prize or its ship's company subsequent to her capture. The Government on general principles would not be debarred from vindicating their rights under the law of nations against the criminal vessel and cargo, if it be proved that the captors after making the prize have on their part been also guilty of irregular and culpable conduct towards the prize property or crew.

In that respect the Court will sedulously administer the same measure of relief to injured parties against captors acting in the public service, as are supplied by the law in relation to private cruisers. Yet there may be reasonably observed differences in the method of enforcing it, because, in the case of public vessels, the ship's company are subject to the direction and authority of officers outside of those commanding the particular vessel engaged in the capture, and may be entitled by law to exemptions from personal responsibility, which could not be set up by the voluntary wrong-doer. Besides, the act for the better government of the navy subjects any person in the navy, for misconduct in relation to prize property, to forfeiture of his share of the capture, and such further punishment as the Prize Court shall impose. (2 Stats. at Large, 46, § 8.) In such cases it seems to me there is a special fitness in requiring that the right of reclamation of damages from captors or captures made by public vessels should be pursued by the parties averring the grievance and tort committed upon them by plea and proof, which admit of counter allegations and full evidence under them. This will be the course of practice to be hereafter followed in like cases, unless specially ordered by the Court.

It is accordingly directed that within ten days after the entry of this decree and notice thereof to the proctor of the claimants, they sue out a monition to the captors in this suit or their proctors, and file in Court and serve on such proctors the allegations and proofs upon which relief is claimed in such proceeding, and that the captors through their proctors be allowed twenty days to file their answer and proofs in reply thereto, each party being entitled thereafter to bring the matter to a final hearing before the Court on two days notice in writing.

If the conditions above stated are not fulfilled, either party, upon the default of the other therein, shall be entitled to have final judgment entered in the suit, and take such after proceedings thereon as are consonant to law and the practice of the Court.

For the libelants, Stewart L. Woodford, Esq., Assistant District Attorney; for complainants, Mr. Edwards.

$250 for a Salmon—Places Made a "Sign" on Earth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hearne.

Kellogg vs. *Baker.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee, to recover the value of a certain oil painting of a fish—a salmon—alleged to have been converted to his use by the defendant.

It was claimed that the painting was an "original" by Rolfe, the celebrated German artist, and the greatest living delineator of fish, and that it had formerly obtained great notoriety by having been placed in the window of the "hook, line, bob and sinker" store, No. 48 Maiden-lane, and was worth $4,000.

The defendant denied this to the plaintiff, and claimed that the painting was owned by his firm, and that the conversion, if any, was the act of his firm, and not his individual act. It was urged that the other members of the firm should have been made co-defendants. To show this, the defendant proved that his firm purchased the stock of fishing tackle in the store in Maiden-lane, together with the *fixtures* of the store; and counsel argued that as this painting of a fish was one of the "signs" of the business, having been long used as such, it was a *fixture*, and was passed to his firm with the other fixtures conveyed by the sale.

The Court held that there were no decisions in the annals of the Court of Appeals that would warrant the determination that an oil-painting, shown to be of such value, could or should be classed with shelves, desks, and other "fixtures" of a fishing-tackle business. The Court also held that a claim for damages for conversion can be assigned, and that the assignee can sue thereon without a new demand. (McKee *vs.* Judd, 2 Kernan.) Judgment for the plaintiff for $250.

Rufus J. Bell for plaintiff; Samuel Owen for defendant.

Attachment Liens—Abatement by Lapse of Time.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John Williams et al. vs. *Charles Breth.*—This was the return to a motion to show cause why an order granted on the 20th day of March, 1862, requiring one Andrew Harmon to pay over $400 to one Martin Cramer should not be revoked. It appeared that on the 29th day of October, 1860, the plaintiff herein obtained attachments against the property of the defendant, and placed the same in the hands of the sheriffs of the Counties of New-York and Kings for execution. Martin Cramer, however, had on the 16th of December, 1860, obtained a judgment against the defendant for over $1,400, and issued an execution thereon, which was returned unsatisfied. Soon thereafter he commenced supplementary proceedings against the debtors of the defendant, by which it appeared that Andrew Harmon was indebted to the defendant in the sum of $400.

The Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, made the return on his attachment that it was superseded by execution. Recently, Cramer obtained an order against Harmon, hat the pay over to him the $400

The plaintiff now moved to set it aside, on the ground that they had obtained a prior lien by reason of their attachment, and that the same never were modified or vacated.

Counsel for Cramer contended that, by reason of their not having proceeded with their attachment for the period of seventeen months, and an execution having been issued and returned unsatisfied, their lien, if any they had, had abated. Decision reserved.

Carpentier and Beach for motion; Henry A. Cram and P. H. Smith opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 3, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93	200	Pac. M. S. Co.	b30 97⅛
12,000	do	92¾	100	do	b60 97⅛
1,100	Tr. 7.3 10 Sc. N. S.	99⅞	25	do	s60 97
1,000	do Ind'd	90¾	25	do	97⅛
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62	88⅜	25	do	b7 97⅛
5,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	89	200	do	97⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	53¾	50	do	s30 97⅛
14,000	do	53¾	100	N. Y. Central R.	82⅜
5,000	do	s30 53¾	160	do	82⅜
5,000	do	b60 53⅝	50	do	s10 82⅜
2,000	do	b30 53⅜	70	Erie R. Pref.	61¾
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	57⅞	221	Erie Railway	38⅞
2,000	do	57	50	do	s30 36⅞
31,000	Mo State 6s	50	50	do	s60 36⅝
40,000	do	50¾	100	Hud. River R.	36¼
5,000	do	b30 50¾	50	do	s60 36
500	Cal. State 7s	85	120	Harlem Railroad	12¾
5,000	do	85¼	30	Norwich & Wor. R.	35
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	96	25	Mich. Cen. R.	55¼
1,000	E. R. 2d mb. ex. '64	100	25	Panama R.	b7 120
1,000	R. R. 4th M. bx. in.	84⅜	25	Illinois Central R. S.	61¾
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B.	92½	150	do	s60 61⅝
1,000	Lac. & W. 1st M.	89¼	50	Galena & Chicago R.	67½
40	Am. Ex. Bank	89¾

Porto Rico at 25c.@26c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@27c., and Clayed Cuba, part at 20c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 07½@$1 10, chiefly at $1 07½ ℔ gallon, with sales of 150 bbls. No important movements in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request, for immediate and future delivery, at firmer prices. Sales, since our last, 5,700 bbls., in lots, at $12 87½@$13 06¼ for Mess here; $13 for do., deliverable in June; $12@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is unchanged. Sales, 1,000 boxes, at 6¼c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is less plenty, and is actively sought after, at full rates; sales 2,750 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales, since our last, 250 bbls., at $13 75@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand, at 6c.@8c. ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 2d inst., says: "Under favorable advices from Liverpool, quite an active trade has been done in bulk sides and lard, and prices are higher, the market closing rather buoyant. There has also been a good business done in bulk shoulders, in part for shipment to Liverpool, and the market closes firm, the rates for all being: Shoulders 3c., sides 4¼@4¾c., and lard 7¼@7¾c., holders asking ¾c.@¼c. higher. Mess Pork has been neglected and the demand trifling at $10@$10 25, the latter rate for inside city brands. Bacon has also been dull and the sales small at 3¾c.@5c.@6c. for shoulders, sides and clear sides. Sugar-cured Hams 6¾c.@7¾c., and in fair demand. Keg Lard 7¾c.@8c. Rump Pork $6@$7, according to quality. The demand for American meat in Liverpool, at the last advices, continued active, and in the main speculative, notwithstanding the large receipts, over six million lbs. having been received there during the week ending the 15th ult. There was also a large demand for Lard. Based upon these advices, dealers at this side are buying sides in bulk, and packing them in boxes on a large scale, and shoulders and ham to a fair extent, and this is leading to exports thence of such magnitude that, with all previous movements of the article, there is nothing approaching to them. Private letters from England say that the consumption is very large; but, notwithstanding this, there can be no doubt that the stocks are rapidly increasing, and there is vastly more danger of an over supply of bacon, and a glut of the market for it, than there is of lard, because the markets of the world are open to the latter, and the low price will insure a sale for it, not so as regards bacon."

SPICES—Sales, 1,000 bags Pepper, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 1,350 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico, at 8c.@8¾c.; also, 7,500 bags China, at 5¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—A fair inquiry prevails for Blacks at steady prices. Nothing new in Greens.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., ℔ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS review the week's business thus: "There has been no essential variation in prices since our last, and the market has continued inactive. The supply of City Rendered has been light, but the arrivals from the interior have been more abundant and have supplied the home demand almost entirely. The majority of the orders for shipment are at low rates, and below the views of holders, but there has been a moderate inquiry for Western in bbls. At the close the market is inactive but steady. Price this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c.; 1861, 9¾c. ℔ lb."

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 800 bbls., at 22¾c.@23c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5½d.@6d. Corn, 5¼d.@5¾d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 1s. 6d.@2s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s.@22s., and by steamer at 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ℔ ton; Hops, ¾d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour 2s.@2s. 1d. ℔ bbl. Grain, 6¼d.@7¼d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 22s.@25s., and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d.; Logwood 25s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6¾d.@7¾d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.@30s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; and Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—APRIL 3.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

Country seat (14 acres) at Hudson City, N. J.	$6,400
Country seat (8 acres) at Newtown, L. I.	5,300
Country seat at Staten Island	14,000

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Pertia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger* can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

JOE—READ MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S LETTER in the *Caucasian*. Also Jerusha Matilda Jenkins, from Port Royal. "Behind the Counter" has something about Barney's Chaplain, and other rich political gossip.

MR. JOHN DAVIS WAKEFIELD, WHO resided some years ago at No. 79 Mulberry-st., will please send his address to R. W. CAMERON, No. 90 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Are still selling the stock of Linen Goods, which they have been offering for a short time previous, at prices which have proved so popular, and which consists of

Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Pillow Linens from 25c. to $1.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to 75c.
Napkins, per dozen, $1 to $10.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $6.
Table Linens, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, Doylies, &c., &c., very low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

WET BLACK SILKS,
WET COLORED SILKS,
WET ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
WET FRENCH GINGHAMS,
WET POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES,
WET LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
WET LINENS,
WET FRENCH CLOTHS,
WET EMBROIDERIES and CURTAINS.

We have received all the above goods from auction, sold on account of the Insurance Companies, and are decided bargains. We invite particular attention to our WET BLACK SILKS.

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHEAP.

We shall offer on MONDAY, March 31,
AT RETAIL,
Our large and well-assorted stock of Lace Curtains, all descriptions, at
REDUCED PRICES.

Tambord Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 75 to $35.

Nottingham Lace Curtains will be sold, per pair, $1 25 to $8.

Muslin Curtains, Lace and Muslin Draperies, proportionably low.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.

N. ARNAUP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

HATS FOR SALE.—TEN DOZEN SILK HATS, Spring style, for sale under the current rates. The advertiser desires to realize, in the reason they are offered at a reduction. Apply at No. 7 Bowery, third door after 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, etageres, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, paillasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat racks, hall chairs, China, glassware, &c. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortage.

G. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock, a superb rosewood marble-bed billiard table, nearly new and in perfect order, with balls, cues, &c., complete.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms No. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, many of them bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found

THE PIGEON HOUSE.....by.....VAN SEVERDONCK
WINTER SCENE.....by.....SMETS
TEA PARTY.....by.....TEUKATE
STABLE SCENE.....by.....WOVERMANS
WINTER SCENE.....by.....SCHMIT
THE SICK CHILD.....by.....PEZ

and several fine specimens by J. Northcote, Rosset, Tannuer and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant rosewood billiard table, marble bed, with balls, inlaid cues, markers, cue racks, &c., made to order for a private house, and is almost new. Cost $350. To be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a really fine table for his own use, this table, being 11 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, is an opportunity rarely met with

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS,
Corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

TO UPHOLSTERERS—200 HAIR PEW CUSHIONS in crimson plush, in lots to suit purchasers.

A rockaway, to seat four or six persons, with pole.

A horse, dark brown, about 16 hands high, very gentle, will stand anywhere without being tied, and of great endurance; would be very suitable for a doctor; has been used as a family horse for some time, and been driven by a lady.

Also, a good strong harness, made for the horse, with rockaway to seat four persons.

1 Pictorial, musical and mechanical clock, cost $100, and plays six tunes.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

$12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, PARIAN AND MARBLE GROUPS, &c.,

To be sold at public auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising the entire contents of the above first-class house, which is elegantly furnished throughout, the parlors all in rosewood; magnificent piano-forte, rich china, silver ware, cut glass, with parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. Sale strictly without reserve.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshall
Southern District Florida.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, do. stair do., carved rosewood suites, covered in green, reps, and figured damasks, gilt frame pier mirrors, lace do., gilt frame mantel glasses, carved oak dining-room suites, buffet, dining-table, sofa and chairs, mahogany dining tables, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. do. washstands, mahogany armoir-a-glace, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; oak buffet, mahogany desks and tables, rockers, office furniture, &c. Also three elegant rosewood pianos, made by well-known makers, of beautiful tone and finish.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a black Newfoundland dog, not yet seven months old—an excellent water-dog. Also, by order of constable, one gilt frame, oval oil-painting, Venus. By order of John Mahoney, Constable.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 15th-st., with four lots of land, each by 100 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers; $3,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on Saturday, April 5, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.—A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases and wardrobes, hair mattress, feather beds and pillows, velvet stair carpets, hat stands, brocatel and lace curtains, crockery and glassware in variety, mantel ornaments, paintings, &c., &c.; also, a 7-octave rosewood piano, round corners, of superior tone, made under supervision of and for W. Vincent Wallace; mahogany piano made by Firth, Hall & Pond.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 West 44th-st., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, viz., magnificent solid rosewood and richly-carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel; Brussels and 3-ply carpets, pier glasses, lace curtains, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, mantel ornaments, oil-cloths, hat-stand, extension dining-table, buffet, dining-chairs, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, refrigerator, kitchen and basement furniture, &c.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber, and oak dining-room furniture, paintings, bronzes, statuary, &c.; rosewood and black walnut chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, tables, chairs, mirrors, lace curtains, elegant rosewood piano-forte, suites, China, glass, silverware, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY A. JOURNEAY—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M., in front of Van Ranst's stable, Canal-st., near Broadway, by order of executors, a very superior bay horse, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, and a fast traveler; also, a blood bay mare, has traveled in 2.45, kind and gentle in single or double harness, free from all tricks; a large two-horse carriage, 1 low carriage, 1 Rockaway carriage, single and double harness, Buffalo robe, blankets, &c.

Terms cash. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 403 4th-st., (Albion-place, near 4th-av., the household furniture of the residence of the late Preserved Fish, Esq., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and fancy chairs, sofas, breakfast and dining extension tables, piano, sideboards, mirrors, oil-cloths, China, glass, and silver-plated ware, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, mattresses, &c., &c., and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN LEVISON, Auctioneer

WILL SELL THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD furniture contained in the private dwelling-house No. 75 Rivington-st., at auction, on the premises, consisting of parlor, bedroom, and kitchen furniture, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension table, bedsteads, mirrors, window cornices, damask window curtains, lace curtains, paintings, oilcloths, card and centre-tables, piano-forte, crockery, and glass-ware, &c., &c., on FRIDAY MORNING, April 4th, 1862, at 10½ o'clock. Sale positive, rain or shine.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of furniture but little used, consisting of parlor and bedroom sets, extension tables, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, lounges, dressing bureaus, toilet tables, washstands, curtains, carpets, bedding, crockery, and glass ware, kitchen furniture, cooking stoves, &c.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 o'clock, the beautiful household furniture of the large dwelling-house No. 128 Waverley-place, east of 6th-av., consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, mattresses, beds, beddings, &c. Also, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witchouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 94 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $525; for lower part, $325; upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 8th-av., or No. 50 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., a full, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building, perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make in reality but one building. Now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE STORY house, in a respectable neighborhood, (No. 77 Christopher-st., near 4th-st.,) with gas-fixtures throughout, water-closets, &c., will be let to a good tenant. Has just been put in order. Will not be let for a boarding house. Apply to E. M. COOK, No. 141 Fulton-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS.—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—THE STORE No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to let from May 1. This is one of the largest and best located stores in the City; has been occupied the past ten years as a first-class dry goods establishment. For particulars, inquire next door, of J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

TO LET—THE FINE OLD STYLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 34 Hammond-st., between Waverley-place and 4th-st.; lot 50x116 feet; house 25 feet front; has all modern improvements; large garden containing grapevines and fruit trees; will be rented low to a good tenant. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 87 Beaver-st.

TO LET.—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-STREET, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars; two stories, with extension, nine rooms, fifteen closets, gas and water. Rent $250 and $275 and water rate. Apply to JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Courtst., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purpose. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $350. Inquire of A WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

HOUSE TO LET IN WASHINGTON-AV., Brooklyn, between Myrtle and Park avs.; three-story and basement; gas, water, heater, and in good order; fifth house from Myrtle-av. Also, lot in 12th-st., head of Washington-st. Inquire of A. ADAMS, on the premises. Also, a lot in 10th-av., near 34th-st., for sale or to let.

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL-FINISHED FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, (every modern convenience;) pier and mantel mirrors, with carpets and gas fixtures, go with the house; rent low; situation 22d-st., near 7th-av. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET.—IN CLAREMONT-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, in complete order, a 3-story, English-basement house. Apply to JOHN GOULD, Brooklyn Glass Works, No. 44 State-street, or A. M. TREADWELL, No. 195 Pearl st., up stairs.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., a three-story brown-stone front house No. 66 West 45th-st. Also, a new four-story house No. 31 same street to be let low to a good tenant. Call at No. 31 (now open) or on A. TREADWELL, No. 193 Chambers-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 289 West 18th-st.; in excellent order, and replete with every convenience; rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287, next adjoining.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st, will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND counter cellar of the store known as No. 17 Park-place, and No. 16 Murray-st., now occupied as a dry-goods store. Inquire of Messrs. J. W. SCHOLTEN & LOTTNER, on the premises; or to JOHN R. PLATT, No. 79 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 352 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement; 25½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 183 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wood-planing and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP and basement brick house No. 189 Mott-st., near Broome; has bath, gas, water, sewer, and all conveniences; carriage-house, stables, and building in the rear; rent low. Apply to C. A. WATERBURY, No. 85 Franklin-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 95 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 254 Grand-st.

TO A FIRST-CLASS GROCER WILL BE rented very low the handsome new and large store and basement No. 99 6th-av., near 8th-st. and the Jefferson Market, and one-half of the rent will be taken in trade. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING NO. 5 Platt-st., with fixtures for the hardware business—the best and deepest store in the street; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, well located, with all modern improvements and gas fixtures. Address HOUSE, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 62 RIVington-st., (between Eldridge and Allen,) four rooms on second floor, one attic and back basement. Rent $260. A Christian family preferred. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-place. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to JOS. HOXIE, Esq., Commonwealth Insurance Company.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of E. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND BACK basement of house No. 256 West 32d-st.; 6 large rooms. Inquire on the premises.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER [illegible] JOHN GAUDI, No. 102 Walker-st.

[illegible]-HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST., [illegible]-bury. Apply to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The building No. 432 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. This location, between Canal and Grand sts., being considered the most valuable on the street. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments and moderate rents, Nos. 185, 203 and 209 East 19th-st., No. 160 East 14th-st., No. 172 East 13th-st., No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., partly furnished, and No. 109 St. Mark's-place; rents from $500 up. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, free to May 1, the four-story brown-stone houses, No. 59 East 28th-st., and No. 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises, from 10½ to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—IN LISPENARD AND Franklin sts.: Nos. 45, 47 and 51 Lispenard, and No. 134 Franklin; also, a shop, No. 11 Clark-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 373 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, high basement, with the improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st. Rent $1,000.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET CHEAP—AND FURNITURE, GAS FIXtures and piano for sale, a four-story, brown-stone, front house, on 47th-st., near 6th-av. Apply to D. GARRISON, No. 105 West 38th-st.

TO LET.—LOWER PART OF THREE-STORY brick house, No. 90 1st-st. Two parlors, two basements, sub-cellar, and all modern improvements. Apply on the premises from 11 o'clock.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. MCKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Twelve rooms, water and gas throughout; grounds beautifully situated, with good view of the Hudson; near the dépôt and boat-landings, yet retired; plenty of shade and shrubbery; now occupied by owner, and in good order in every respect. Terms moderate to a good party. Address J. J., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A CONVENIENT two-story furnished house, containing ten rooms, beside attic and cellar, situated 52 miles from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, convenient to station, post-office, churches and sea bathing, on high ground, healthy, with garden and small fruits. Rent moderate. Address or apply to D. H. SHERWOOD, Southport, Conn.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACBETHY, OR PUNCH DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PIZARRO—THE HONEMOON.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—THE ROBBERS—SIMPSON & Co.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIA—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Commodore FOOTE reports a gallant exploit performed by a small-boat expedition sent against Island No. Ten. On Tuesday he fitted out five boats, manned with a crew of 100 sailors, and dispatched them to spike the guns of the enemy's main battery on the island. They reached No. Ten at midnight, pulled directly in the face of the battery, carried it, spiked the six guns, scared off the enemy, and returned unharmed.

Dispatches from Cairo state that a great storm raged in that vicinity on Wednesday, which did an immense amount of damage on the rivers and in the towns in its track, and caused some loss of life. Steamers plying on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers suffered severely, and many houses in Cairo and Paducah were unroofed. Commodore FOOTE'S gunboats and mortarboats are understood to have ridden through the storm uninjured.

Significant intimations of Gen. POPE'S activity are thrown out in dispatches from New-Madrid to the Chicago papers. A few nights since, under cover of the darkness, several gunboats succeeded in getting by the batteries at Point Pleasant. New-Madrid has been connected by telegraph with Cairo.

The news from Fortress Monroe is interesting, and indicates that operations of an important character are progressing there. On Tuesday a reconnoissance was made from Newport's News to Watt's Creek, a distance of nine miles, where the enemy made their appearance—3,000 strong—and opened upon our forces with artillery, but without effect. Our batteries were immediately got into position, and replied with such good effect that the rebel force broke and scattered in confusion. Having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, our forces returned without pursuing the flying enemy. A second reconnoissance was also made to Big Bethel on the same day, when the enemy were found to have returned and occupied the earthworks there in force. They opened on our scouts, but no reply was made, and no damage was done. The opinion is gaining ground at Fortress Monroe that the *Merrimac* does not intend again to make her appearance.

Dispatches to the Western papers, dated Savanna, Tenn., March 27, notice the arrest of Gen. MEIGS, of the State Militia, formerly a Congressman. The rebels continue fortifying at Corinth. BEAUREGARD remains in command there in person. Prisoners say they have 60,000 there now, and will have 100,0000 within a week. Tennessee refugees continue coming into our camps, to escape impressment. At least one thousands bushels of upland cotton seed had been shipped for gratuitous distribution through the North, and fifteen hundred bushels more were nearly ready. Every night the flames from burning cotton were visible. All the fires were known to be lighted by rebel soldiers, and generally the cotton belonging to those whose loyalty to the Confederate Government was suspected was selected for destruction.

The Committee on Political Prisoners, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, have ordered that Mrs. GREENHOW, Mrs. ROSANNA AUGUSTA HEATH and Mrs. MORRIS be sent beyond our lines. Mrs. GREENHOW has made a full confession, admitting that she was engaged in forwarding letters, papers and information to the rebels. She refused to tell what source of communication she kept up, and gave no names of her spys in this city. But other information gives the names of several; two ex-Senators and several members of Congress, one of whom still retains his seat. Mrs. MORRIS also made a confession, admitting her treason in aiding the enemy by forwarding information. They all refused to take the oath of allegiance, or even give a parole of honor not to aid the enemy.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, relative to the defences of the Delaware River and Bay, were presented and referred. They recommend the construction of gunboats, and tender the credit of the State to the amount of a million of dollars. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to test plans for making floating batteries invulnerable, was passed, with an amendment reducing the appropriation to $25,000. A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen who lost their lives on the *Cumberland* and *Congress* was passed. Resolutions from the Legislature of Wisconsin, against any stamp duty on newspapers, were presented; also, a memorial from the tobacco planters of Maryland, against the proposed tax on leaf tobacco. Resolutions relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves, to the prosecution of the war, and to the Armory at Harper's Ferry, were laid over. The bill providing for the administration of the oath of allegiance to citizens in foreign countries was passed. The bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia was then taken up, debated at great length, and finally passed, 29 to 14, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony of R. I., Rep.	Hone of Wis., Rep.
Browning of Ill., Rep.	King of N. Y., Rep.
Chandler of Mich., Rep.	Lane of Ind., Rep.
Clark of N. H., Rep.	Lane of Kansas, Rep.
Collamer of Vt., Rep.	Morrill of Me., Rep.
Dixon of Conn., Rep.	Pomeroy of Kansas, Rep.
Doolittle of Wis., Rep.	Sherman of Ohio, Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.	Sumner of Mass., Rep.
Foot of Vt., Rep.	Ten Eyck, of N. J., Rep.
Foster of Conn., Rep.	Trumbull of Ill., Rep.
Grimes of Iowa, Rep.	Wade of Ohio, Rep.
Hale of N. H., Rep.	Wilkinson of Min., Rep.
Harlan of Iowa, Rep.	Wilmot of Penn., Rep.
Harris of N. Y., Rep.	Wilson of Mass., Rep.—29
Howard of Mich., Rep.	

NAYS.

Bayard of Del., Opp.	Nesmith of Oregon, Opp.
Carlile of Va., Union.	Powell of Ky., Union.
Davis of Ky., Union.	Saulsbury of Del., Opp.
Henderson of Mo., Union.	Starke of Oregon, Opp.
Kennedy of Md., Union.	Willey of Va., Union.
Latham of Cal., Opp.	Wilson of Mo., Union.
McDougall of Cal., Opp.	Wright of Ind., Union—14

A number of amendments were proposed and rejected, but one offered by Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, appropriating $100,000 to aid in the voluntary emigration of the persons liberated, was adopted, 27 to 10. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the whole session was occupied in debate upon the Tax bill. Various important modifications were made, which will be found noted in our report of the proceedings.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the completion and extension of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad was ordered to a third reading; also the bills to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association, and to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Bills were introduced to provide for the payment of the interest on protested State drafts, and to enable the City of New-York to purchase lands under water. The bill to amend the law for the collection of taxes from non-residents was passed. The Congressional Apportionment bill was debated in Committee of the Whole.

In the Assembly a number of bills were reported complete by the Grinding Committee. The vote on the bill relative to the Commissioners of Jurors of Kings County was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills were passed to establish a fund for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians, and to authorize the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn. The bill for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island was considered in Committee of the Whole until the recess.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax last evening, with advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Jura*. She left Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d ult. Nothing of special importance had occurred in the British Parliament. More extended comments on the Emancipation Message of President LINCOLN had appeared in the London papers, which were generally disposed to regard it with favor, but with small hope that it would effect much good. The news from the Continent is not important. Cotton in the Liverpool market was quoted dull, with prices unchanged. Breadstuffs were declining, and Provisions were quiet. The latest quotation of Consols is 94⅛@94¼ for money.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northern Light* at this port last night, from Aspinwall on the 26th ult., we receive advices from San Francisco to the 10th—not so late as received by telegraph overland. She brings the mails and treasure. Our correspondence, received by this steamer, gives details of intelligence from the United States of Colombia, and from Central and South America, but they embody nothing worthy of special mention.

H. F. JUNKEN, one of the prisoners taken in the battle of Winchester, has been released at the intercession of his father, who is a chaplain in the United States Navy, and a nephew of the rebel Gen. JACKSON. The Baltimore *Sun* illustrates the sympathy displayed in that city. It states that Messrs. TILGHMAN and MACKENZIE, of the Committee appointed to look after the prisoners, report that they have now in their hands, for safe keeping, $1,871 in Confederate money, which will be paid over to the prisoners on their final release from confinement. On Wednesday last the Committee handed to the prisoners $200 in Baltimore funds; and on Saturday, previous to their leaving the prison, $500 in one dollar gold pieces was given them, besides $1,500 worth of clothing, &c.; making the entire sum handed over to the prisoners by the Committee, $2,200. These sums were entirely independent of individual contributions of money, provisions and clothing. These independent contributions were quite large in the aggregate, one lady alone sending them a large box of clothing.

D. C. DONOHUE, Government agent, writes from Paducah, Ky., to the Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois Agricultural Society, that he has purchased three thousand bushels of cotton-seed in Tennessee, adapted to the climate and soil of Southern Illinois.

Letters from Key West, of March 25, speak of negligence in supplying that important station with coal. One writer says: "All the coal we have now here for the navy amounts to 360 tons. Two hundred and sixty of it will be taken by the *Connecticut*, and then we have one hundred tons wherewith to supply all the steamers now expected, and fill up the different ships now in the harbor waiting for cargoes to carry to the blockading steamers in the Gulf. There is something wrong here. This should never occur. Ten thousand tons should be always at this point."

The fact that Col. VAN ALEN, of the Van Alen Cavalry, has sent in his resignation has already been stated. It does not take effect, however, until the 15th inst., and by that time the Colonel hopes to have had a hand in a fight, which shall demonstrate the efficiency of the corps which he has done so much to organize. Feeble health is the immediate cause of Col. VAN ALEN'S resignation.

One of the most daring robberies on record was perpetrated in St. Louis on Thursday, March 27. Sergeant C. W. REDMAN, of Company H, Third Missouri Volunteers, succeeded in procuring a detail of eight soldiers by a mere verbal demand, pretending that he was acting under pressing Orders from Gen. HALLECK; went to the banking-house of G. S. HAMMER & Co., and placing Mr. HAMMER under arrest, proceeded to strip the safe and desks of money—in all, over $2,200. Just as he was leaving the city he was arrested, but at last accounts only about $700 of the money had been recovered.

The Board of Aldermen failed to get a quorum again last evening for the reason, as was stated, that the majority of the Board are in attendance on the lobby at Albany.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a memorial to the Legislature for the amendment to the usury laws. The matter of purchasing TROYE'S equestrian portrait of Gen. SCOTT was referred to a Committee. Mr. RUGGLES presented an interesting statement with reference to the necessity of providing for the defence of our Northwestern frontier by the enlargement of the canals so as to admit of the passage of vessels of war into the Lakes. The subject was referred to a Committee to report.

The great return match between Messrs. FOLEY and KAVANAGH, at the Billiard Tournament, came off last evening, and was witnessed by a crowded audience, among whom was Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The game was played very cautiously, and at latest accounts Mr. FOLEY, of Cincinnati, was 200 ahead.

An interesting case, involving the question of the nature and value of property in painting, was now decided by Judge HEARNE in the Marine Court. The Court held that in the absence of any stipulation on that point, an oil-painting of a fish, long used to attract attention to a fishing-tackle establishment, would not be presumed to have been passed as a part of the *fixtures* of the concern upon a conveyance of the business. Other important questions of practice were raised before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in respect to which decision was reserved.

The Stock market was dull yesterday on United States 6 ℅ cents., which were ¼ ℅ cent. lower; Missouris and Tennessees ¼ ℅ cent. down. The Railway speculatives were steady in price. A large demand for New-York Central at 82½ ℅ cent. Gold, 101⅞@101¾; Exchange, 112⅛@112½ ℅ cent.

The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were in fair demand, yesterday. Flour, Corn and Oats were dearer. Provisions were more active, including Mess Pork, which was quoted higher. Cotton was in request, and sales of 1,500 bales transpired at steady rates. Sugars were freely sought after. Spirits Turpentine was more inquired for and was firmer. Whisky was lightly dealt in at unchanged quotations. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

IS THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO BLAME FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE?—GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., whose right to speak on maritime matters will not be called in question, sends us a communication, which we publish elsewhere, defending the Navy Department against the plentious censure it has received for allowing the escape of the *Nashville*. He is quite correct in claiming that no blockade can be *perfect* in the absolute meaning of the term, and as the chief maritime Powers have acknowledged that the blockade of the Southern ports is effective in the international sense, there is no need of discussion on that head. We well understand that any blame which can rightly be cast on Secretary WELLES' administration of the Department committed to his care must be relative; and in regard to the escape of the *Nashville*, Mr. BLUNT'S explanation of the failure to stop her is one that is satisfactory, or not, in proportion as we confine our investigation to the means at the disposal of the Department for the moment, or extend it to the inquiry whether ampler measures should not have been secured in advance. Undoubtedly all that Mr. BLUNT tells us of the activity of the Department on the receipt of the intelligence of the presence of the *Nashville* at Beaufort is quite correct. Telegrams were sent flying in every direction—here for a gunboat which is on its trial trip, there for a second which was not quite ready, and elsewhere for vessels *that were on the stocks*. No doubt there was zeal and energy enough in the specific directions in which they were exercised, but this does not quite cover the case. The truth of the matter is, that the Department had no vessel at its disposal for this extra service. With all our immense resources, and all the time for preparation, there was not a single vessel available for such an emergency! This is the unpleasant truth which sticks in the throat of the nation, and which no gloss, official or unofficial, has yet been able to explain away.

Emancipation in the District.

The bill for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia was passed yesterday in the Senate. The vote was sufficiently decisive. Only fourteen names are recorded as opposed to it, while for it there were twenty-nine. But of the twenty-nine, several Senators had taken occasion to express objections to leading provisions of the bill. Some deprecated its effect upon the Border States. Others would have had the subject referred to a vote of the whites in the District. Others still would have made the emancipation gradual, and provided for the removal of the blacks from the country. But the adherence of the majority to the bill as reported from the Committee, was too steadfast to be shaken. The only modification accepted was one appropriating $100,000 for the colonization of the liberated negroes. There was no other alternative, therefore, for those who were friendly to the measure on general principles, but who objected to various of its provisions, than to vote for or against it directly. It therefore received their voices.

The bill goes to the House of Representatives. A generation has passed since a simple petition for such a measure threw that body into convulsions, procured the establishment of a more arbitrary code of rules and gag-laws than ever disgraced a chapter of the Inquisition, and placed an Ex-President at the bar of the House for trial, as if guilty of treason. The change is the natural product of that very tyranny. Elated by their triumph, and assured of the servile support of the Northern National Democracy, the Slavery party gave way to suicidal arrogance and presumption. They demanded uninterrupted and despotic control of the National Government. Its patronage and its legislation were alike in their hands. And to such a pitch was this petulant selfishness carried, that a threatened suspension of its rule for the four years through which we are now struggling, was made the pretence of a revolution the most gratuitous of any recounted in history. But—so surely does time bring about its revenges—this revolution has rendered it possible to complete the labor of expelling Slavery from the National Capital,—a task beneath which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS sunk into his grave.

The House of Representatives will, we trust, amend the Senate bill in several particulars. The appropriation for removing the negroes from the country, wise in itself, becomes folly in the presence of immediate emancipation. For one reason, there will be no negroes to be freed by the bill, when it shall have become an act; and, for another, the slaves, (assuming some to be left,) when first liberated, will be no proper subjects of colonization and settlement, where they shall have to provide for themselves. The "institution has reared them in habits of dependence and attendance upon the whites; it has given them no capacity for self-maintenance and self-government. The transformation of domestic servants, accustomed life-long to none but indoor employments, into tamers of tropical forests and successful cultivators of new and unaccustomed regions, may be effected in a long course of years; but not without some little preparation and some skill in the arts of self-support. The substitution of the provision for gradual emancipation for the peremptory method of the bill, can alone save its framers from the charge of disguising heartless cruelty under mask of eager philanthropy. The measure we believe to be ill-timed; let it not also be ill-contrived and mischievous in practice.

THE REBEL NUMBERS IN THE FIELD.—There is nothing easier than to exaggerate the force of armies in the field at a given point, or on a particular line of invasion or defence. The highest reasonably authenticated estimate of the whole force of the rebels is about 230,000, or 350 regiments of about 700 effective rank and file each. One of our morning cotemporaries, of yesterday, accepts this estimate, and renders a schedule by States of the different regiments; yet another morning journal speaks with all confidence of 150,000 or 180,000 under Gens. JOSEPH JOHNSON and LEE, behind the Rappahannock, in Virginia alone, while another estimate of 120,000 at Corinth, in Mississippi, is currently spoken of as the force concentrated for a general engagement with GRANT and BUELL in that quarter.

That the entire rebel force is less than one-half, and scarcely in excess of one-third the grand total of the National army, there is good reason to suppose. This being the fair basis of calculation, it is utterly impossible that JOHNSON and LEE should have 150,000 in Virginia, or BEAUREGARD 120,000 on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, including the raw and unequipped levies at Decatur, North Alabama. Virginia has less than 60,000 enrolled. Of her eighty regiments, we grant the whole to be in service in her own borders, but not behind the Rappahannock alone, otherwise Norfolk, Yorktown, &c., would be defenceless. North Carolina has 25,000 in service; these are mainly at home; South Carolina, 20,000, of whom nearly one-half is, or ought to be, in and around Charleston; Georgia, 32,000, one-half or more in and around Savannah; Arkansas and Louisiana, 40,000, more than one-half with PRICE and VAN DORN, and in and around New-Orleans. This distribution would leave Mississippi, 18,000; Tennessee, 30,000, and Alabama, 20,000, to make up the army at Island No. 10, and at and around Corinth.

We all remember how the force at Bowling Green was magnified last Fall into 60,000, 80,000, and even 100,000 men; yet, after Fort Donelson was supplied with twelve or fifteen regiments from this point, the retreating military rabble that fled from Bowling Green on the approach of BUELL, and that halted at Nashville only long enough to throw the people into panic and dismay, numbered, perhaps, less than 6,000 or 8,000. And so at Columbus, the reported strength of 40,000 dwindled into 12,000 or 15,000, when the defences at that point were abandoned.

It is not prudent, of course, to underrate the force of the enemy at any given point or all points together. We have no inclination to do so. But it is not well to have the country kept in a state of unnecessary suspense by exaggerating the peril of unequal numbers supposed to be threatening our Western and Virginia commands. The good people of the North and West may rest assured that Gen. HALLECK will take care of the enemy in the direction of Memphis, and we much mistake the force and material of our army of the Potomac, if JOHNSON and LEE, with MAGRUDER and HUGER thrown in, are able to repulse it in Virginia.

A Cotton Port Upon the Gulf.

The late advices from Key West announce that among the expeditions fitting up at that point, was one which was about setting sail to take possession of the town of Appalachicola. As this port has no defences but a few earthworks thrown up by its inhabitants, it can offer no very prolonged resistance, and has probably already succumbed to the long ranges of National guns, and fallen into the hands of our soldiers. The capture of this town, in its relation to the supply of cotton, is one of the most important movements which has yet been made upon the Southern Coast. Nothing but the paramount interests of the war could have hitherto closed the eyes of our military leaders to the commercial importance of this port. It was said by travelers returning from Appalachicola early last Fall, that there were more than ten thousand bales of cotton lying upon the wharves of this town, and that in spite of every exertion the stock was constantly increasing. But the significant circumstance connected with this supply, and which is now of especial importance, is that it is not brought, as is the case with both Charleston and Savannah, by the precarious agency of railroads from planting sections situated at great distances in the interior. Here the town is connected with the plantations by water. The Appalachicola River, with its two branches, the Chattahooche and Flint, running far back into the country, unites this port to some of the best cotton lands of Georgia.

Both these streams are at nearly all times navigable, and at this season of the year, when swollen with the Spring rains, our gunboats of light draught can have no difficulty in ascending them to the very head of navigation, going up through a country devoted exclusively to the cultivation of cotton as high as Columbus on the one and Albany on the other—cities which have each hitherto annually shipped by rail to the Atlantic seaboard more than a hundred thousand bales of cotton. The capture of Appalachicola gives us the unobstructed control of these streams, which, winding sluggishly along through banks too low to admit of the thought of defence, and by the very side of the field of the cotton-planter, lead into the heart of the great south-west of Georgia—the seat of the cotton culture of the State. The country is in many cases new, and the plantations small; but the difficulties of direct intercourse and trade will be vastly less than with the overgrown and aristocratic planters of the coast. When it is remembered that it is from this section that Savannah derives the burden of her cotton supplies, and that it has been since the construction of the railroads connecting her with this district, that she has risen from a fifth to a third-rate cotton port, Appalachicola, at the same time, and for the same cause, observing a contrary movement, the importance of the occupation of the latter port by our troops will be appreciated. From Savannah to Macon the land is poor, and with the exception of the sea island cotton grown upon the coast, almost no cotton is raised; from Macon to Appalachicola the land is rich, and hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton are now lying there in store. The possession of Appalachicola, with its tributary rivers stretching into the country, throws all this section open to the sea. Again, a singular fortune seems opening to our gunboats. While Savannah is stubbornly maintaining its *status in quo*, its soldiers grimly watching from the battlements of Fort Pulaski the tossing top-sails of our blockading fleet, the whole basis of its wealth and importance as a port—the cotton crop—may be tapped at its source, and quietly drawn off through this insignificant port upon the Gulf. The course of trade is determined frequently by circumstances in themselves apparently trifling. Appalachicola, with its harbor dredged by Northern enterprise, and its waters filled with swift and light-draught vessels, may yet avenge itself upon its growing rival, and the trade turned back from the "closed port" of Savannah, find its way to the ocean through its old and natural channel.

COMMODORE FOOTE AT HIS OLD TACTICS.—The siege of Island No. Ten looks as though it might last as long as the siege of Troy or of Sebastopol. The correspondents who went there expecting excitement and glory, complain that they suffer horribly from *ennui*, and that their time is spent in yawning and wishing it was the next day. They can find nothing to write about, and half of them, including our own, are leaving in disgust, in order to find more exciting operations than a bonbardment. Even the imperturbable Commodore FOOTE, it seems, suffers from the general dullness. It was not thus that he blazed out at Fort Henry, nor thus that he faced the frowning guns of Fort Donelson. To relieve the tedium, and as a reminder to the enemy of what they formerly experienced, and may soon again look for, he has just planned and carried out, and this morning reports, one of the neatest little dashes of the war. He fitted out and armed five small boats, manned them each with twenty river marines, and dispatched them down the river on an expedition to the rebel isle. The work assigned them was to spike the guns of the main rebel battery on the island. At midnight the boats reached the upper fort on No. Ten, and, pulling directly in its face and in the face of the astounded and terrified rebel troops, they gallantly landed and spiked the six guns mounted in the fort, and returned with the boats uninjured. The Commodore characterizes the conduct of his men as cool and determined, but says they are ready to perform still more hazardous service. If the gallant hundred sailors had taken prisoner the whole rebel force on the island, the action would have been complete. We have no doubt they would have done so had they had rope enough to bind them. This little dash is probably only the interlude to a larger operation in the same style against the same place.

The Concert Saloons.

After a discouraging delay, our Albany legislators have finally taken up the subject of the Concert Saloon brothels. We publish, in another part of to-day's paper, both the original bill for their suppression, and the substitute which Mr. MCMULLEN, of Brooklyn, has seen fit to offer. The latter proposes to confer upon the Police Commissioners the power of granting licenses to all places of public amusement, and of making regulations for their government; to require proprietors to give bonds for their obedience to the regulations, and to give the Police Commissioners power to close any place of the kind, and to inflict other penalties, when convinced that the regulations have been transgressed. It is enough to say of Mr. MCMULLEN'S measure that, setting aside the questionable policy of putting so much *legislative* and *judicial* power into the hands of the Police Commissioners, it leaves unaffected the abominations of Pretty-waiter-gallism and dram-selling, against which the decency and morality of the City have revolted, and claimed legislative interference.

Mr. MCMULLEN urges that he was prompted to offer his substitute for one consideration alone—namely, the anticipation that the original bill would shut up the German lager-bier gardens—this he wished to prevent. There is a show of reason in this—but only a *show*. He is undoubtedly right in claiming that the German bier-garden proper should be protected. In its legitimate form it is undoubtedly one of the most innocent of places of amusement; and it would be to confound all distinctions to place the harmless retreat where the ample-waisted Teuton, surrounded by *frau* and *kinder*, quaffs the foaming lager or the creamy *weiss*, in the same category with the vile Broadway and Bowery dens, where the so-called "amusements" are only a mask to cover all manner of swinish corruptions and abominations. But it is sufficient answer to this that the German bier-garden in its legitimate form—and of which there are examples enough in New-York—is not interfered with by the bill now before the Assembly. It is only where they pass out of their proper character and assume the distinctive features of the Concert Saloon, that they render themselves obnoxious to the provisions of the present enactment; and in that case of course they must be brought under the same regulations as apply to their congeners. Mr. MCMULLEN'S proposition, therefore, though seemingly resting on a perfectly valid ground, is really without practical bearing.

The original bill, which is ample, and effective in its provisions, has just been referred to the Committee on Cities, and will doubtless be immediately reported. In its present form, we believe it to be as just and guarded as possible under the circumstances, and we hope the Legislature will not endanger its passage by attempting impossible perfections. It is not possible to attain legislative perfection in such a matter, but it is possible to adopt a remedy for a great evil; and it is this which public morality calls for in a loud and imperative voice.

TAXING TREASURY BONDS.—We have copied in another place an abstract of the legal points made on this question in the Court of Appeals of New-York, and of the more recent act of Congress, and opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury. The decision pronounced by Judge DENIO loses whatever force it may have had at the time by the subsequent direct and unequivocal exemption of all stocks, bonds and other securities of the United States from all taxation under or by State authority, by the recent act of Congress. The disposition of our Tax Commissioners to controvert or in any way traverse this very plain provision of the supreme authority of the country will only serve to multiply the costs of litigation without the possibility of ultimately producing a cent to the local revenue. These securities cannot now be taxed. They are made exempt in the hands of all individuals, corporations and associations, from all liability to assessment under or by State authority. No holder, in view of the positive enactment of Congress, will suffer himself to be taxed, and no banking company, in view not only of this law, but of a recent act of the Legislature of New-York, permitting such corporations to purchase and hold United States securities, will submit to the attempt now making to contravene these authorities.

Perhaps it may be replied that the Tax Commissioners will institute proceedings to compel the payment of such taxes. In such case, if the annoyance threatens any serious cost to the tax-payer, in defending the action, the most summary step would be to apply for relief to the District-Attorney of the United States to sue out a *quo warranto* to settle the principle involved. But we cannot believe that the Tax Commissioners, who have not raised the question on the *Stocks* of the United States, but only on the Treasury *Bonds* of the United States, (though the latter are clearly as much exempt as the former,) will persevere in their course on a careful review of the legal points against them.

HOPE FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE PEOPLE.—We gave place, not very long ago, to a lively correspondence about the unreasonable tasks imposed upon pupils in the Public Schools. The impression given by the parents complainant seemed to be, that it was less the teachers than the system which should be held responsible for such excesses; the comparative progress made by the scholars of different schools being the criterion accepted by the Board of education, in judging the merit and efficiency of the various instructors. The subject, it is gratifying to find, is not to escape the attention of the Board. In the annual report of the very able and conscientious Superintendent, Mr. S. S. RANDALL, whose reëlection is a proof that in one department of the City Government, at least, the fitness of the incumbent is consulted, we note an earnest reference to this mischievous abuse, with recommendations tending to correct it. We can hardly believe the appeal will be presented vainly.

In Europe, where the paramount importance of physical training is duly regarded, the tendency is to reduce the hours of confinement and study, and to discourage a feverish competition. The leading English authorities in educational matters believe that pupils under twelve should be kept in school no more than two hours a-day, and that there should be no lessons to learn at home. It is quite possible there is error herein upon the side of indulgence. But in this country the error is certainly not in that direction. The haste, impetuosity, eagerness of American life, are perhaps in fault. The career opened to talent is so inviting, and the rewards so splendid, that we cannot too early place in thorough training the youthful candidate for fortune. It is not merely in nurseries, but in hot-beds, that we compel the young idea to shoot. Hence the competency of the teacher is measured by his ability to cram the brains of his scholars, without actually maddening them with excessive cerebral excitement, or reducing them to incurable doltishness and imbecility through discouragement; and we submit patiently to the spectacle of the child confined seven or eight hours in school, confined, also, during the rest of the day, in anxious and soul-harassing preparation for a similar cruel confinement on the morrow. The Board of Education, if a Board of anything can be presumed to have the impulses of humanity, and traces of tenderness for childhood, should give these considerations weight and effect at once. Else will it become a capital duty of the benevolent to procure legislation limiting the daily period of school-house imprisonment, and the tasks therein imposed, with penalties equivalent to those in the British factory act. There is surely as much brutality in working children ten hours at their books, as twelve hours at the loom and spindle.

DECISIONS UNDER PRIZE LAW.—We publish this morning an important prize decision made by Judge BETTS in the case of the schooner *Louisa Agnes* and her cargo. The case on the merits was very similar to many other cases of attempted violation of the blockade, the facts showing clearly an attempt on the part of the owners of the vessel and cargo, residing in Halifax, from whence she sailed, to run the vessel into some one of the Southern ports, under cover of a voyage to Baltimore. This intention was made more than usually clear in this case by letters of the shipper, found on board, addressed to a correspondent at Wilmington, N. C., stating that he had previously sent a vessel to him, but by misconduct of the Captain she went to Baltimore, while he *had confidence* in this Captain, and giving directions about a return cargo.

The question of violation of the blockade was not, however, the important one in the case. The claimants made complaint of misconduct on the part of the captors in separating the master and some of the crew from the vessel, and sending them to a different port, and in putting some of the crew in irons. This matter, however, was not brought before the Court in the regular way, and while the Court, in a somewhat similar case recently decided, (the *Jane Campbell*,) entertained an application coming up in some such way, and sent it to the Prize Commissioners to investigate and to report what damages should be paid by the captors, yet that course of proceeding appearing not to be so desirable, as to have it take the form of a regular proceeding, in which both parties should be heard and give their proofs, Judge BETTS ordered that such should be the practice hereafter; and he directed a monition to issue against the captors in this case, to bring the matter before the Court.

We understand that there are several cases in which complaints are made of the action of our officers toward prize vessels. We are sure that any irregularities or oppressive conduct on their part will meet with no favor from our Courts, and this very fact makes this course of procedure all the more proper, in order that the circumstances of each case should be fully brought out, that it may be adjudicated upon its actual merits.

PRECARIOUS POSITIONS OF CERTAIN REBELS.—Not to mention the hopeless fortunes of the rebels on their main lines in Virginia and the Southwest, several of their outlying strongholds and minor military detachments are just now in a most precarious situation. At New-Orleans, not only has Fort Pike, which guards the entrance to the rearward of the city, been captured by Gen. BUTLER, but Fort Jackson also, below the city on the river, was at latest advices being assailed by our gunboats; so that all the defensive outposts of the Southern metropolis are likely soon to be in our hands, and the city itself at our mercy. At Savannah, Fort Pulaski, which guards the river passage to that city, is besieged by our troops, and the fort has offered to surrender on conditions; but Gen. SHERMAN demands an unconditional surrender, and in default thereof, he threatens to open fire at once upon the five hundred cooped-up rebels. At Beaufort, North Carolina, Fort Macon and its rebel defenders are isolated and cut off from relief, and if it also do not soon surrender unconditionally, it will be stormed by the veterans of Gen. BURNSIDE. Several of the

rebel positions in Eastern Virginia are immediately menaced; and we hope to be able soon to publish news of their fall. In Northern Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, the "Stone Wall Brigade" of the rebel JACKSON is in a somewhat dangerous plight. It is scudding up the valley with a victorious National column not far in its rear; and, if it do not make good time to Stanton, it will either be captured or cut to pieces. The Number Ten rebels, too, are most precariously placed, and their only means of escape now would seem to be by balloons. Altogether and all around the rebels are in tight places.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Northern Light, with 586,598 in Treasure.

News from the United States of Colombia, and Central and South America.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on the evening of the 25th ult., arrived at this port last night.

She brings the mails, passengers and treasure, which left San Francisco on the 10th.

The news by this arrival is of very little importance.

The specie by the *Northern Light* is consigned as follows:

Order	$5,000	P. Naylor	$6,000
R. Patrick	70,400	Janson, Bond & Co.	1,000
Jas. Patrick	30,000	Neustadter Bros.	14,700
I. G. Parker & Son	9,000	H. Cohn & Co.	18,000
Order	5,086	J. M. Goodman	4,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	20,500	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	30,000
Henry Hastings	9,500	Hours & Crowell	2,500
E. Einstein & Bro	7,000	Scholle & Bros	13,800
Wm. Seligman & Co.	24,000	Wm. Meyer & Co.	4,300
J. H. Coghill	6,500	Wm. Heller & Co.	9,600
Jennings & Brewster	19,000	M. Lederer	3,083
J. B. Newton & Co.	8,022	Tuombley & Lamson	8,000
Bucklin & Crane	12,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	214,300
A. J. Rosenbaum	220,000		
Am. Ex. Bank	6,000	Total	$581,292

FROM ASPINWALL.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$300	Handy & Hoadley	$1,400
Englan's & Prantilin	50	Order	420
Colgate & Hoffman	700		
James Hale	1,915	Total	$5,235

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

News of Little Importance—The Proposed South American Congress—Commercial and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

Our news by all the steamers that centre here and at Aspinwall, except from the United States, has been of but little importance the past ten days. We shall have nothing from Bogota till the 4th of next month, when we hope to hear of the termination of the civil war in this country.

On the evening of the 22d instant a fire broke out in one of the warehouses of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at the Isla Nao in the bay, three miles from the city, and destroyed that and two other houses of the Company. The loss in buildings and stores is computed at $75,000. It is not known how the fire caught.

I see that the newspapers in Peru and Chili are agitating the proposition of President MOSQUERA at Bogota, of calling a South American Congress, to meet at Panama, to consult on measures to thwart the plans of Spain to reconquer her seceded dominions on this continent. The report that Spain had dispatched a fleet against Peru has given importance and vitality to this suggestion of MOSQUERA'S.

ALEX. R. MCKEE, Esq., United States Consul at Panama, departed on the last steamer on a trip to California. The Consulate is left in charge of CHAS. MACKIE, Esq., brother of Dr. MACKIE, of the State Department at Washington.

Consul HOWARD, of Realejo, Nicaragua, and family, return to the United States on the *Northern Light*. Mr. HOWARD does not appear to be much entranced with Nicaragua. The Consulate is left in charge of JOHN E. RUSSELL, Esq., a merchant of Realejo.

The Panama Railroad Company's large new steamer *Guatemala* brught a full and valuable cargo from Central American ports to Panama on the 22d, mostly destined for Europe and the United States. She was obliged to refuse 2,000 bags of coffee at Punta Arenas. That portion of the cargo destined for Europe, the British mail-steamer *Clyde*, at Aspinwall, refused to take yesterday, and sailed without it, the Captain alleging it would not be safe to take it on board in the heavy swell. As her sister ship, the *Solent*, was discharging cargo all day right close to her, the master of the *Clyde* must be reckoned a very careful man.

On the 23d a heavy swell commenced to disturb the waters of the port of Aspinwall. It was not accompanied by much wind, but nevertheless it did a little damage. The Railroad Company's centre wharf was injured to the amount of two or three thousand dollars, and the American bark *Zenas Coffin* broke away from her wharf, struck against the reef, and carried away her rudder. She was safely anchored, however, by the assistance of the officers and men from the United States brig *Perry* and storeship *Falmouth*. The American brig *Taree Sisters*, which sailed on the evening before for St. Jago de Cuba, was forced to put back into the harbor, she having been too lightly ballasted for the wind that prevailed outside the harbor. To-day, the sea has fallen, and the harbor is comparatively smooth.

A singular accident happened in Aspinwall on the 23d. Three sailors, who had run away from the *Clyde* hid themselves in an old building near the town that had been used for the storing of powder. Some time since the house was cleared of the kegs, but a considerable quantity of the powder remained scattered over the floor. The sailors, supposing it to be black sand, lighted their pipes and threw their matches on the floor, when an explosion soon occurred, maiming all three, and two of them, it is said, are fatally injured.

The British mail steamer *Bogota*, at Panama, from Valparaiso, brought 500 bales (150 pounds to the bale) of Peruvian cotton for Liverpool, 450 seroons bark for England, and 500 seroons for New-York. This Peruvian cotton is fine, but the staple is short.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Difficulties between Bolivia and Peru Still Unsettled—The New President of Chili—Improvement in Business in Valparaiso.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

The semi-monthly British steamer from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to March 2, from Bolivia to the 27th of February, and from Lima and Callao to the 14th inst. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Guatemala*, with a full and valuable cargo, arrived at Panama also on the 22d, having left her more northerly port, San Jose de Guatemala, on the 10th of March, touching at ports in Salvador on the 12th, Nicaragua on the 15th, and Punta Arenas de Costa Rica on the 18th. Neither vessel brings news of any particular importance.

PERU.

The Commissioner sent by Bolivia to Lima to arrange the difficulties between Bolivia and Peru, had returned home without accomplishing anything, a hitch of some kind having occurred in the negotiations. However, the long-talked-of war between the two countries will not probably take place, neither Republic having any cash to spend in expensive amusements.

I wrote you in my last that a Commission of Engineers had reported that a railroad from the port of Islay to the mountain city of Arequipa, in Peru, a distance of 102 miles, was practicable, and that the Minister of Public Works had undertaken to show it would be profitable. A Governmental decree has now been issued authorizing its construction, and guaranteeing to any company that will build the road an interest of 6 per cent. on the estimate of over $10,000,000 capital needed. If the Government could or would give undoubted security for the 6 per cent., no doubt the work would soon be commenced; but like all great projects in Peru, it will probably fall through.

Gen. SAN ROMAN has returned to Lima, from the command of the army of the South, at Arequipa, in the expectancy of being the next President, and Gen. CANSECO, brother-in-law of Gen. CASTILLA, takes his place.

Guano charters to England are £3 15s. per ton. Exchange on England, 36½.

BOLIVIA.

President ACHA is having a little respite from revolutions and conspiracies, and many hope that order will be permanently restored. A late conspiracy to overthrow ACHA'S Government was discovered in time to prevent trouble.

CHILI.

The people continue to be mighty pleased with their new President, and are *fêting* him to his heart's content at Valparaiso. He promises to advocate reforms in the Constitution and to liberalize his Cabinet. He was to remain in Valparaiso a month before returning to the capital, Santiago.

The American claim for damages for the seizure of the schooner *Townsend Jones* having been found to be a swindle, has been finally abandoned. Hon. THOS. NELSON, the United States Minister, was popular with the Government and people.

President PEREZ has promised to lend his support to the measure granting a subsidy to the British South Pacific Company for the purpose of enabling it to establish a connection with the Brazil and Southampton line from Valparaiso through the Straits of Magellan. A line of steamers connecting Chili with Uruguay and the River Plate Provinces is also projected.

The *Mercurio* says that HARRY MEIGGS, the American contractor, is pushing forward the work on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad—(his contract amounts to $5,000,000)—with great rapidity, and that the other roads in the Republic are extending their lines every day.

The Araucanian Indians are still unruly, and have been burning over the fields in order to starve out the Government cavalry.

Business was improving, confidence and credit having been restored. The agricultural and mining districts were in a prosperous condition. The export of native products was somewhat hindered by the scarcity of ships and consequent high prices of freights. The market has been active for American cotton goods. Osnaburgs, or American bagging, obtained an advance of two cents per yard; only 800 bales on hand. Flour, six months credit, is quoted at $3@$3 75 per quintal. Carolina rice, none in first hands; sells at $10@$11 per quintal. Barley, $1 68@$1 75, cash, per fanega. Nitrate of soda, 12,000 quintals sold at $1 65½ in Iquique. Sales of bar copper have been made at $18, cash. Hides, $13, cash. Freights are without change, £4@£4 5s. being paid to England and Hamburg, and $15 to the United States. Exchange on London, 60@90 days, 46@46½ pence per dollar. No demand for Exchange on United States.

RIVER PLATE.

Gen. MITRE, the victor of Pavon, is reorganizing the provinces of the Confederation, and it is thought will be made President of the whole country. All the provinces have succumbed to Buenos Ayres.

HONDURAS.

The assassins of President GUARDIOLA and their accomplices, six in number, have been shot. The attempt of Senator MONTES to get possession of the Government did not succeed, Vice-President CASTELLANOS having been decreed by Congress to be the legal head of the State. The Republic is tranquil.

There is nothing of importance from Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua or Costa Rica. The coffee crop in the latter State is larger than was expected. It is now said it will exceed 110,000 quintals.—120,000 quintals has been the maximum. The article has been selling for export to California at 14c. per pound, but is now held at 13c.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

Capture of the Emily St. Pierre—The Encounter with the Oriental—Contrabands—Important Information—Another Ram Building.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER FLORIDA, OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, March 25, 1862.

On the 18th inst. we captured a prize—the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, of Charleston, S. C., 101 days from Calcutta, loaded with 2,176 bales of gunnybags. We think she has saltpetre under the gunnybags. We took her crew off, except her Captain, steward and cook, and sent her to Philadelphia for adjudication. There were five vessels in sight at her capture, which will participate in the prize money: The *Florida*, flagship, *James Adger*, *Flambeau*, *Sumter* and ship *Onward*. The vessel is worth about $35,000, and the cargo about $45 or $50 a bale; it cost three guineas per bale at Calcutta. She belongs to Charleston, has "Charleston, S. C.," and the arms of Charleston and Augusta, Ga., painted on the glass of her cabin doors, but has an English manifest, which, of course, is only a blind. We caught her running into Charleston.

This success has aroused us afresh, and we are on the alert constantly.

During the daytime everything is quiet, and goes on as usual, but as soon as twilight begins to deepen, our watchfulness begins. Our vessel is ready to slip anchor and steam away at an instant's warning. Not a light is to be seen on deck or in the gangways. At the masthead, yardarms, catheads, gangways, and on the paddle-boxes, are stationed sentries, relieved every two hours, peering into the gloom, on the lookout for lights or dark objects. Captain GOLDSBOROUGH paces the deck, cigar in mouth, long after midnight.

Guns are cast loose forward, and the quarter gunners and primers stand ready to point and fire at any suspicious object which the darkness may reveal. Every night we are called to quarters whether anything is in sight or not.

On the night of the 23d ult., all was still on deck, as I have described, when suddenly, about half an hour after I had turned in, I heard the call to quarters, the anchor slipped, the chain splash as it fell into the water, and the bell strike four: "go ahead fast."

A light had been seen some distance ahead, but had disappeared at the moment we slipped anchor. We crowded on steam and shaped our course in the direction indicated by the lookout. In a few minutes the light was again reported from the masthead, and was soon seen distinctly from the paddle-boxes. I looked for it in vain for a long time and strained my eyes in the dark until I saw half-a-dozen lights; but we soon came near enough for us to see the vessel itself, and we went after her with all the speed we could command—some seven or eight knots. As we approached the object, though still three or four miles off, all hands were much excited, as we took her to be the *Isabel* trying to run in with a cargo of ammunition. At length we got closer, and as we gained upon her our pivot gun was made to bear on the lights and fired, immediately followed by our forward battery. As the smoke cleared away the lights became dimmer. Shot after shot we fired, still keeping up the chase. Blue lights shone from the chase. "Never mind that, keep on firing, if she is all right she ought to heave to; fire on her until we see that we are gaining on her." The order was obeyed, and soon we found ourselves gaining, and the bright lights showed us that the strange steamer was lying broadside on, hove to.

Then we showed a light, and our captain asked, "What steamer is that?"

"The United States steamer *Oriental*, with troops for Port Royal."

"What are you doing at Charleston, then?"

"We didn't know we were so close in shore," was the reply.

"Send your Captain aboard."

The Captain of the *Oriental* then came aboard, and after he left we heard that they were very much frightened, for our shot came all around them, and the last shot we fired went directly over their quarter-deck, obliging every one in that vicinity to dodge it to save their heads. They took us for the *Nashville*, and that was the reason they did not stop at first.

Yesterday the *Florida* and *James Adger* went in just beyond the range of Fort Sumter, at least two miles nearer than we had been before. The casemates of the fort could be counted with the naked eye, and the colors of the flags on Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were easily distinguished without a glass. We saw two or three steamers and several sailing vessels in there.

This morning, just after daybreak, we discovered a canoe close alongside. We took from it five contrabands, among whom was one woman. They left Charleston at midnight, and passed Fort Sumter without being discovered. They were almost frozen. We put them in the engine-room, and when thoroughly thawed out they gave a great deal of information of such importance, that the captain sent them to Port Royal at once, and also sent with them the prisoners taken from the *Emily St. Pierre*, who had been on board since her capture. One of the negroes is a blacksmith, and the woman is his wife. He was at Port Royal when we attacked the place, and has been engaged in the rebel Government machine shops. He was inside of Fort Sumter yesterday. He says they have eighty guns there, of which the largest calibre are eight-inch. So our eleven-inch guns are better than any they have. He also says that they are building a ram at Charleston, and have been working on it night and day for some time, and expect to finish it in thirty days; that there are eight vessels there loaded with cotton, waiting to run out, and that when we and the *Adger* ran in yesterday, all thought "The Yankees were come, sure;" that crowds and crowds of ladies as well as men came down to the docks of the city to examine us through their glasses, and the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city. He had planned to run away some time since, and a week ago was all ready and had an armfull of papers, but the night was too clear. They came off so suddenly last night that they could bring no papers. Some more are coming on Friday night. All articles of food are very dear in the city; tea $3 50, and coffee $1 per pound. The residents use cotton seed and rye for coffee, and drink sassafras tea. There are, he says, 30,000 men at Savannah; comparatively few at Charleston, and five companies in Fort Sumter. They were very jubilant about the *Merrimac*, but soon changed their tune when they heard of the *Monitor's* doings. They hope to get their ram ready before we can send another *Monitor* here. They think they can hold out for three months longer, when we will have to give up the contest for want of money; and, beside, yellow jack will then do what they have so long prayed for. Every time it rains or storms, they have prayers at home and in the churches, that God will send our vessels ashore so that they may nab us. That we are "sure to come" on the 12th of April, on which day they expect an attack; and if it is too severe, they expect to abandon Fort Sumter, and send the five companies to Castle Pinckney, to defend the City to the last, &c., &c. When we told him that we had taken the *Emily St. Pierre*, he cried: "Why, you don't say dat? We've been a expecting her ebery day."

We have just spoken the *Bienville*, bound to Washington. I send this by her. J. W. C.

Efficacy of the Blockade—Escape of the Steamer Nashville.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing Capt. CHAS. H. MARSHALL'S letter on the escape of the *Nashville* from Beaufort, N. C., and thinking it conveyed an erroneous impression as to the want of proper action by the Navy Department, I took steps to get at the facts, and have prepared the annexed statement, which I think vindicates the Department.

I do not believe that Capt. MARSHALL would wilfully do any person injustice, but I know the earnestness of his nature, having sailed under him as a boy before the mast; and he has carried that earnestness into the loyalty which he has shown in endeavoring to crush this wicked rebellion; which has, I think, led him into this harsh censure, as I deem it, upon the Navy Department. GEO. W. BLUNT.

STATEMENT.

The first information that the *Nashville* had succeeded in entering Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, was received at the Department by the Old Point mail at noon on the 6th of March, when immediately the following dispatch was sent by telegraph to Capt. HUDSON, commanding the Navy-yard at Boston: "Send two of the small gunboats immediately off Beaufort, N. C., signed G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary," to which the Department received answer that the *Chocura* would be sent next day, 7th, and the *Penobscot* on Monday, 10th.

The Department, also, on the same day, March 6, wrote to Capt. JOHN MARSTON, in command of the fleet at Hampton Roads, asking for a more detailed statement of the circumstances attending the running of the blockade by the *Nashville*, and closing with the following words: "The Department is unable to learn what measures you can take to keep the *Nashville* in Beaufort, *but they should be characterized by energy*, as that point is threatened by Gen. BURNSIDE, and the *Nashville* must seek the first opportunity to escape."

On the same day the Department telegraphed to the officer superintending the repairs at Baltimore, asking when the *Monticello* and *Albatross* would be ready for sea, and was informed in reply by telegraph that the *Albatross* would be ready on the 10th, and the *Monticello* "not for two weeks." By letter next day the Department was informed by the same officer that the *Albatross* would be ready on Monday, (10th.)

On the 7th, the Department wrote to Commander PRENTISS, of the *Albatross*, asking when she would be ready, and urging forward the work, and was informed in reply on the 9th, that she would be ready on the 12th.

On the 15th, 17th, and 19th, the Department, by letter, urged the rapid completion of the necessary repairs to these vessels, but, notwithstanding repeated promises and continued exertion, it was not until the 21st that the *Albatross* left Baltimore, the *Mount Vernon* having left on the 17th.

Capt. HUDSON, in command at the Boston Navy-yard, informed the Department, as stated in the first part of this paper, that the *Chocura* would sail on the 7th, and the *Penobscot* on the 10th; but on the 8th he was informed and wrote to the Department that the former would require three days for repairs to her machinery, and that the latter could not be ready until the 12th; and on the 10th he telegraphed to the Department that they could not be got off before Wednesday night, (March 12,) although the greatest possible exertion was being made to hurry them.

Notwithstanding the efforts made, the *Penobscot* was not got to sea until the 12th, and the *Chocura* until the 17th, "owing to neglect of contractors to complete their work."

On the 17th, Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH reported to the Department the arrival of the United States steamer *State of Georgia* at Hampton Roads, from off Beaufort, having come for coals and supplies, and that she would return to her station the moment she had received them.

On the 18th the following letter was received by the Department from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH:

U. S. FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, HAMPTON ROADS, Va., March 18, 1862.

HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that early this morning I dispatched the United States steamer *Chippewa*, with all speed, to assist in the blockade off Beaufort, N. C.; also, that I have given orders to Commander PRENTISS, of the United States steamer *Alatross*, now at Baltimore, to proceed to the same point immediately on the completion of his repairs. The United States steamer *State of Georgia* will return thither as soon as she has finished coaling and provisioning.

(Signed,) L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

It was not, as before stated, until the 23d that he was finally enabled to get the *Albatross* off to her destination.

The Reading and Columbus Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some very philanthropic writer in the *Times* of the 30th inst., is again inclined to call upon the people to prevent, if possible, the building of an additional railroad from New-York to Washington, fearing that Congress will lend the credit of the Government to the amount of $450,000, and discusses the Reading and Columbus Railroad in terms which show plainly that he is in the interest of the road *vid* Camden and Ambpy, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Is he unscrupulous enough to caricature the Reading and Columbus Railroad as running over the mountain tops of Pennsylvania, and as being built to satisfy grasping landholders and speculators? He also denounces the scheme on the ground that it is impracticable, since 90 feet grades will be necessary, &c. It must appear plain to all who have traveled through Lancaster County, that the writer cannot be in earnest when he talks of the mountain tops of Pennsylvania. This road passes through *Manheime*, *Sitiz*, *Ephratas*, all towns of note. Sitiz, and Ephratas are both places of public resort in the Summer season. I venture to say that Pennsylvania can boast of no richer agricultural regions or more beautiful valleys than those in which these towns are located, and yet the writer talks of mountain tops, barren, rocky soil, and grades ninety feet to the mile, &c. He has evidently got hold of an old report of a survey made years ago, for his assumptions are entirely fallacious as to grades. Those raising the summit, at the Black Horse Tavern, are 66 feet to the mile for, perhaps, 1¼ miles. The rest of the road has easy grades, and is very direct and straight. The grade can be no objection, when we consider that the Pennsylvania Central runs over grades rising 90 feet to the mile for miles together, and yet this is the safest and most reliable thoroughfare in Pennsylvania.

I would invite the writer to take a trip over the line of railroad referred to, before he denounces it in so wholesale a manner as a speculation of railroad jobbers.

Has not past experience taught us the military necessity for additional railroad communication with the Capital? Has not the Government lost millions of dollars already in consequence of being obliged to pass through Baltimore, and along the sea-coast line? Is not, at this time, guarding the railroad, some three regiments of volunteers? Does not the Government pay $93,000 yearly to carry the mail to New-York, when one-half that amount is sufficient? Must the people continue to pay from $1 to $1 50 for the privilege of passing over the soil of New-Jersey and Maryland, besides being stopped on the way at Philadelphia and Baltimore? Must they be compelled to pay to some unscrupulous hackman three prices to carry them in time for the train, which starts from the opposite sides of these cities?

But the conclusion must force itself upon the minds of those who know the facts, and that is that the writer feels no sympathy for the Government or the people on this question, or that he is very fearful that the stocks and bonds of the monopolies interested will have to command an interest double the money invested in the construction of these roads.

Let Congress lend its credit to an inland railroad route and patronize it, and there is no fear that the Government will have one dollar to pay on bonds. It will realize, in return for its credit, millions, and the people will applaud them.

The loan of the Government credit, it is true, is small; but the Company are modest and unassuming with that, and they will, upon their own responsibility, be able to finish the road, and that, too, without the aid of speculation or Wall-street brokers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Amendment of the Usury Laws—Purchase of Troye's Equestrian Portrait of Gen. Scott—Protection for our Northwestern Frontier.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Messrs. Richard B. Connolly, Augustus W. Greenleaf, James B. Nicholson, Nelson Runyon and Henry M. Taber were elected members.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a memorial to the Legislature for an amendment of the usury laws, so as to allow of such interest for the use of money as commercial exigencies may establish, except in such cases where interest is not agreed upon, in which case the interest shall be established by law. He submitted the draft of a bill to that effect, which was indorsed by the Chamber. The bill is to be introduced in the Legislature this session.

The Chamber appointed a Committee of five to consider and report upon a bill for postal reform, introduced in Congress by Hon. Mr. HUTCHINGS, of Ohio.

Mr. RICHARD LATHERS called attention to the portrait of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, painted by Mr. TROYE, noticed in the TIMES of yesterday. He proposed a resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase and framing of the picture, and engraving a likeness from it, to be distributed among the donors, the subscriptions to be limited to one dollar each, and that a committee of ten be appointed to attend to the subscriptions, distribution of engravings, and presentation of a letter to Gen. SCOTT, together with the picture.

Mr. JONATHAN STURGIS suggested that they should examine, through a committee, whether the picture was worthy of presentation. He moved to refer the matter to a committee.

A member questioned the taste of presenting the picture to the original.

Mr. LATHERS said it was intended merely to afford Gen. SCOTT an opportunity to present the picture to some institution.

The matter was finally settled by reference to a committee consisting of Messrs. Lathers, Blunt, Gallatin, Dodge and Sturgis.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES submitted a resolution, urging the necessity of an enlargement of the Canals so as to permit of the transit of mail-clad vessels to defend our Northern and Northwestern frontier. He had, he said, been informed by Gen. SCOTT, that the want of such a mode of transportation during the war of 1812 cost the country more than the cost of the canal. He called attention to the fact of the stipulation in the treaty of Ghent, that no more vessels of war should be built on the lakes; that in violation of the spirit of the treaty England had built a series of military canals, thus giving them the opportunity of overwhelming us on the lakes, in case of war. British vessels or war would have the entire line of our lake coast cities at their mercy. The cost of enlarging the Canals so as to admit of the passage of vessels of war would be but $3,500,000. The commercial advantages would be great, while the military necessity was imperative. In the first decade, from 1818 to 1828, the commerce of the great basin of the lakes was but $100,000,000. In the second decade, the commerce increased to $1,200,000,000. There had been 100,000,000 bushels of cereal wealth come through the Canals last year. And all this John Bull could burn up in a week. There is now moored in the Ottawa River, ten British gunboats ready to pounce upon us. He believed the General Government would pay the expense if New-York would build the locks. It would be only the cost of two days of war. He moved that the subject be referred to a Committee of Five.

Capt. MORGAN thought the whole matter was warlike and ought to be laid upon the table. He said they knew very well that if they wanted the whole of Canada, canals, gunboats and all, we had men and cannon enough. He, however, withdrew his objection and the matter was referred to the following Committee: Messrs. Ruggles, Griffith, Capt. Nye, Mr. Trask.

Mr. C. H. MARSHALL called attention to the necessity of supporting the London *American*, a newspaper published in London, in the interest of the United States. He submitted a resolution in favor of indorsing and sustaining the Chamber. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. After the proposition of several gentlemen for membership, the Chamber adjourned.

Business Prospects in the City.

THE SPRING TRADE—REVIVAL OF BUSINESS—PROGRESS OF HOUSE-RENTING.

As the Spring advances, business is rapidly looking up, and promises to be quite satisfactory in spite of the war. The active season is somewhat backward owing to the extensive snows of the North, and a natural timidity among country merchants. The prospect of a speedy conclusion of the war, and the wonderful exhibition of the ability of this country to pass through the crisis comparatively unscathed, has, however, established, within the last few weeks, a greater confidence. Our wholesale houses begin to show signs of life, and not a few exhibit the unwonted spectacle of busy cartmen, porters and puckers laboring far into the night. The railroads and other means of transportation already begin to feel the impetus of the revival. Among the heavy dealers especially is the revivification felt. The bountiful last year's crop has left the West well off, and in a small degree makes up for the loss of Southern patronage. Then the necessity of clothing, feeding and keeping well-equipped our army of seven-tenths of a million soldiers, affords a desirable and reliable customer to many branches of trade concentrating in this City. There is indeed a good demand and fair prices for all kinds of staple goods, on account of the falling off in manufacturing. To a great extent the war has changed the course of trade, and made up in one quarter what has been lost in another.

A similar remark may be made with regard to house-renting. While all heavy-renting houses are depreciating in value, there is a steady, if not increasing, demand for both dwelling-houses and stores of medium size. The large marble palaces that adorn Broadway are not so easily filled with paying tenants as they were a year since; and we have heard of cases where, owing to the slackness of trade, fifty per cent. has been voluntarily relinquished by the landlord. Among the lucky owners of moderate-sized dwelling-houses there is, however, little dissatisfaction with the times. The prudence of business men, the necessary retrenchment of expenses, has created such a demand for that class of tenements as to make them almost at a premium. A curious story is told of the owner of one of the finest marble buildings recently erected on the lower part of Broadway. Before the building was completed, and before the crisis, he had engaged, at an enormous rent, two tenants in the Southern trade. By the time the building was finished they had collapsed, and were glad to buy off from their written contract to occupy the premises. They paid the millionaire *three hundred* per cent. in the notes of their Southern creditors! The recipient guaranteed not to trouble the indorsers until he had exhausted all legal means on the drawers of the notes.

If all landlords would take their pay in such paper, even at such a sacrifice, they would have less trouble in procuring tenants.

The Steamer New World.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The steamer *New World* started from New-Baltimore early this morning, and reached here at 9 o'clock. She leaves this afternoon for New-York with freight only. The agent here anticipates that she will have no trouble in reaching New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 788 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, graphic letters from our correspondents in Tennessee and at Island No. 10, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC.—The Advance to Warrenton and Edenburgh The Opening Campaign. Concentration of the Enemy near Fredericksburgh. A Letter on the Anaconda.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.—Affairs in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee. The Bombardment of Island No. 10. Union Sentiment in Florida. The Advance of the Union Armies, and a variety of other exciting intelligence.

THE UNION MEN OF TENNESSEE.—Speeches of Gov. Andrew Johnson and Parson Brownlow.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.—The Successes on the Southern Coast. Operations in the Gulf, and on the Mississippi.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

A very interesting Number.

Ericsson's

CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY, No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

Gentlemen's Hats, Spring Patterns.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new style of hats, adapted to the requirements of a first-class fashionable City trade. Particular attention given to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a hat. BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Hernia, (or Rupture.)—The best proof that MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS will cure Hernia is the proof of those who have worn them and been cured. Persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint should call on MARSH BROTHERS, corner of Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss—A Chemical Compound similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all Druggists.

Ladies' Beautiful Gaiter Boots (with heels,) at 12s.: Slippers and Ties 6s. and 7s. per pair, with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BROWN—NIGHTINGALE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 2, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. C. K. Milligan, W. J. BROWN, Jr., to ANNIE J. NIGHTINGALE, all of this City.

DENISON—WHITEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, LYMAN DENISON, Jr., to Miss MARY AMANDA WHITEMAN, daughter of Wm. B. Whiteman, all of this City.

GAYNOR—YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, HIRAM KIPP GAYNOR to Miss ISABELLA YOUNG, both of this City.

STEARNS—DONALDSON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, JAMES S. STEARNS to SARAH, youngest daughter of Wm. Donaldson, all of this City.

SEARLES—PETTIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John E. Searles, JOHN E. SEARLES, Jr., of New-York, to CARRIE A. PETTIT, daughter of Foster Pettit, Esq., of Clinton-av., Brooklyn.

UNDERHILL—MYERS.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Hague, Mr. BENJAMIN T. UNDERHILL, of Long Island, to Miss MARY L. MYERS.

DIED.

BURRELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, SAMUEL BURRELL, in the 68th year of his age. (for the past 40 years a resident of the Vth Ward.)

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURNHAM.—At Scrub Oak, Westchester County, at the residence of A. Ackerson, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, son of the late William H. Burnham, and grandson of the late William Burnham, of Bloomingdale, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, at 1½ P. M. on Saturday, April 5, without further invitation.

CHURCHILL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, Mrs. MARY D. CHURCHILL, wife of Acting Master William H. Churchill, U. S. Navy, in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 11 Vandam-st., this day, (Friday,) at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Portland, Conn., for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

COLES.—In Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, April 2, MARIA ELIZA DICKERSON, wife of Nathaniel Coles, and daughter of the late John H. Dickerson.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Paterson, on Friday, April 4 at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Erie Railroad train leaves foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon.

COAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 2, of scarlet fever, MARY EVELY, only daughter of John and Mary Coar, aged 2 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 582 Broome-st.

CROCKER.—On Monday, March 31, WILLIAM, son of Rev. G. D. Crocker, in the 3d year of his age.

Funeral services at the house of Wm. A. Crocker, No. 134 West 40th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COLE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, GEORGE J. L. COLE, only child of George B. and Ellen A. Cole, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 108 West 28th-st.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, PETER CHAPMAN, a native of Kilbarchan, Scotland, aged about 90 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. Ritchie, his son-in-law, No. 349 West 12th-st.

DE LUZE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, MARY KONTRIGHT, youngest daughter of Alfred F. and Mary C. de Luze, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Saturday afternoon, April 5, at 3 o'clock.

EGGLESTON.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday night, of pneumonia, JOHN BOWERS, son of Rev. J. C. and Louisa Eggleston, of Clifton, Staten Island, aged 10 months.

Funeral at Hudson this day, (Friday,) the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock.

GRAVES.—In Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, April 3, JARED W. GRAVES, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 3, SARAH JOHNSON, wife of Wm. M. Halsted, and daughter of the late John Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework in a family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 374 3d-av., between 26th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; would do plain cooking in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 334 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 439 Canal-st., near Varick, in the drug store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and ladies' fine washing; understands French fluting. Call for two days at No. 194 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 Greene-st., rear house, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl with good references, desires a situation in City or country. No objection to travel with a lady or family any distance. Will be found an excellent laundress and first-class chambermaid, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR AS LAUNDRESS.—I wish to procure a situation for a very competent and reliable woman, as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress, who has been in my service and whom I can confidently recommend. She is neat and intelligent, and is a Protestant. Call at No. 13 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or nurse, or take the entire charge of children and plain sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Call at her present place, No. 24 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 207 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, or would go as regular waitress. Has good City reference from her last place; understands her business well. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 620 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 92 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 427 3d-av.; ring third bell.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 84 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as a first-class chambermaid and waitress: has the best of City reference for three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 210 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and plain seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has the very best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to do the chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the care of children; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 107 Mott-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; has the best recommendations from her employers; anything required in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; lived three years in her last place; wages, $9. Also, her cousin as waitress and parlormaid, or regular waitress; wages, $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to go to the country in a gentleman's family; Newport preferred; she can be highly recommended by the best of families. Call for two days at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, and is willing to assist in washing; is a good baker; has no objection to go in the country with a family for the Summer; the very best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 408 3d-av., between 30th and 31st st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, pastries, bread, jellies, game; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOKS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY A RESpectable colored woman and her daughter, as first-class cooks in a club house or in a batchelor's establishment; is a thorough servant and can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A GOOD, thorough cook, who understands her business perfectly; would like to engage with a family going to the country for the summer months; best of City reference. Can beseen for two days. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 128 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing; has good reference from her last place; understands her business well. Can be seen at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, in a private family; can do the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 123 20th-st., near 7th-av., third floor, front room

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

The following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

ANDREW V. STOUT, W. A. BUDD,
[illegible] OAKES, GEORGE M. GROVES,
[illegible] SELIGMAN, J. B. DICKINSON,
ALEX. BRAGG, JOS. T. SANGER,
S. P. BEEBEN, D. L. ROSS,
JOHN HARPER, THOS. CARLTON,
S. C. DEWING, EVERETT CLAPP,
B. F. BEEKMAN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board ANDREW V. STOUT was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from Holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 16th proximo. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
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THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.
DISBURSING OFFICERS' CHECKS ON THE TREASURER BOUGHT AND SOLD,
By RICHARDS KINGSLAND, dealer in securities, No. 4 Broad-st, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three* (3) *per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall, } NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, } TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., } NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., } Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., } TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The subscribers, Trustees under the first mortgage given for the security of the bonds issued by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will receive proposals in writing until the 10th day of April inst., at No. 50 Wall-st., for the sale of eight one thousand dollar bonds of the series numbered from one to five hundred inclusive.

WM. H. OSBORN,
J. NEWTON PERKINS, } Trustees.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 83 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862. At meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUStees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Irving Bank, held this day, Mr. John Castree was unanimously elected President of this Bank, Mr. John Thomson, retiring in consequence of continued ill health.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.

By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY SACRAMENTO BONDS.—CITY OF Milwaukee Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company; also, over-due Coupons bought.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

UNITED STATES 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, certificates of indebtedness, and gold and silver bought and sold, at the best rates, by F. F. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S VOUCHERS AND 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and commercial paper, bought and sold by L. R. JACOBS, No. 1 Newst., corner of Wall, under the St. Nicholas Bank.

OLD ERIE DIVIDEND SCRIP AND COMMON STOCK—Also Fractional Shares Erie Preferred and Assessment Scrip, purchased at best rates by

E. S. MUNROE, No. 17 William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

QUARTERLY REPORT—OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, on Saturday the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$429,417 51
2. Overdrafts		4,753 49
3. Due from Banks		20,485 00
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank		— —
5. Due from Brokers		90,555 36
6. Real Estate		38,800 87
7. Specie		52,531 59
8. Cash items, viz		— —
9. Stocks, par value, $117,000; Promissory Notes, $		117,000 00
10. Bonds and Mortgages		— —
11. Bills of Solvent Banks		3,214 00
12. Bills of Suspended Banks		— —
13. Loss and Expense Account		2,050 00
Total		$738,322 82

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$206,625 00
2. Circulation Registered	$107,400	
Circulation not Registered	—	
Total	$107,400	
Less Notes on hand	6,406—	100,994 00
3. Profits		24,458 35
4. Due to Banks		1 57
5. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		44,000 00
6. Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		— —
7. Due Depositors, on demand		219,086 45
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads		143,259 45
Total		$738,322 82

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Charles Jenkins, President, and Wm. S. Carman, Cashier, of the East River Bank, a bank located and doing business in New-York City, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is transacted at the location aforesaid. CHARLES JENKINS, President.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of April, 1862. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,355,458 46
Due from Banks		12,323 51
Due from the Directors of the Bank		28,572 50
Due from Brokers		98,810 00
Real Estate		117,406 25
Specie		363,207 28
Cash Items, viz., Checks on Banks,	$432,891 24	
United States Demand Notes	8,965 00	
United States Ass'r Treasurer's Certificates	33,000 00—	474,856,24
Stocks		727,952 85
Bills of Solvent Banks		9,433 00
Loss and Expense Account		5,013 89
Total		$3,063,652 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Circulation Registered	$209,721	
Less Notes on hand	21,340—	188,381 00
Profits		51,576 98
Due to Banks		333,642 80
Due Depositors on demand		1,488,696 90
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		1,354 50
Total		$3,063,652 18

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD W. DUNHAM, President, and FREDERICK A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, an associated bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

E. W. DUNHAM, President.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 3d day of April, 1862.

JAMES A. MOORE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$3,033,032 88
Due from Banks		69,252 58
Due from Directors of the Bank		83,389 44
Real Estate		200,000 00
Specie		285,532 18
Cash items, viz., checks and drafts on other banks received on deposit the day previous		252,783 61
Stocks		178,787 50
Bonds and Mortgages		5,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		11,823 00
Loss and Expense Account		19,813 54
Total		$4,058,025 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,500,000 00
Circulation registered	$172,500 00	
Less Notes on hand	53,624 00—	118,876 00
Profits		164,441 66
Due to Banks		411,723 18
Due Depositors on demand		1,857,880 45
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, dividends unpaid		3,104 00
Total		$4,056,025 29

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—LUCIUS HOPKINS, President, and JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 3d day of April, 1862. A. C. MEARS, Notary Public.

STATEMENT—SHOWING THE TRUE CONDItion of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a Banking Association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1862:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted and loans		$2,485,602 79
Loans to Directors	$166,900 00	
Real estate		400,000 00
United States and New-York State stocks and interest		3,347,021 47
Expense account		11,645 67
Overdrafts		519 18
Specie		1,086,133 99
Cash items, bills and checks of City Banks		710,500 14
Due from Banks		16,219 93
Total		$8,057,645 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		168,102 31
Registered bank notes	$427,535 00	
Registered on hand	144,300 00 —	283,235 00
Outstanding circulation of late Bank N. Y.		74,402 00
Due depositors on demand		4,256,929 84
Due to Banks		274,964 07
Total		$8,057,645 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—ANTHONY P. HALSEY, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 15th day of March, 1862, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an associated Bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

A. P. HALSEY, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 3d day of April, 1862, before me,

THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND others, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT, ROBERT AULD and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action on the 29th day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described property, viz.: All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth, late Twelfth (now Twenty-second) Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with said avenue and one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto, on the west, one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last mentioned line eighteen feet and nine inches to the place of beginning: Being the easterly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty (60) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King," made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the number 137, in a tin case.—Dated March 29, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys.
ap3-2aw3wTH&F.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $3. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN, General Agent for the United States, 129 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, makes Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease. With a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Malden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease, Spermatorrhœa, from self-abuse? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 16 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 *per cent. interest allowed on all sums of* $500 *and under, and* 5 *per cent on larger amounts.*

Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

THIS BANK HAS **$716,552 38** RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 24 MONTHS.

E. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)

From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th of April draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862, '63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States Navy-yards, as Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said Navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz.:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and watertight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with a lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun-drying* only, and of the crop of the Autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half-barrels containing whisky, molasses and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said Navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New-Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red-oak barrels and half-barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels and half-barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¾ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one-third the quantity to be in half-barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half-barrels, similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half-barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first-proof, according to the United States Custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels and half-barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three pieces to the headings, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅝-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅜-inch thick; and each barrel and half-barrel shall be coopered in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge, 1¾ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¾ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half-barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts, at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried Apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

How President Lincoln's Emancipation Policy is Regarded.

Further Comments of the British Press.

Cotton Unchanged--Breadstuffs Declining--Provisions Declining.

CONSOLS 94 1-8@94 1-4.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 3.

The *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 23d and Queenstown 23d, arrived here this evening.

The *Niagara* arrived at 4 P. M. She has 30 Boston passengers. On the 24th, signaled the *Arabia*, and the same day an American bark, showing a blue flag with a white cross, bound east; 25th, passed ship *Magnet* from New-York, bound east.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 20th, and at Liverpool the 21st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament on the 20th were unimportant.

Mr. LAYARD, in the House of Commons, answered some inquiries relative to the Italian "Provedimenti" Committee, but thought it inconsistent with the dignity of the Italian Government for English Ministers to lay papers relative to the affair before Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Mr. BAXTER opposed the expenditure on fortifications in the colonies, except at great naval stations.

Sir G. C. LEWIS thought the defence of the colonies was partly a colonial and partly a military question. At the present moment there were two great nations, which had subject to their rule as large a portion of the globe as they could well govern, viz.: Great Britain and the United States. America had adopted the principle of centralization. England took a different course. It had even local legislation, and did profess to bring its colonies within direct rang of the central Government. It was assumed that ngland receives great benefit from the colonies, and that was the case she was bound to protect them. He thought it impossible to lay down any general rule, and urged the House to be very cautious.

After further debate, Mr. BAXTER withdrew his proposition.

MILNER GIBSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Shipping acts, and give effect to some recommendations of the late Shipping Committee.

The *Times*, in another editorial on Mr. LINCOLN'S Emancipation Message, says it can hardly be looked upon as anything more than an invitation to discuss the subject in Congress. It is clear that if Slavery is to cease even in the Border States, the change must be accomplished by other means than those at which he points, which means, it is certain, are totally inapplicable to the whole Union. The *Times* fears the proposed utopia of compromise will be difficult of access, nor does it believe it will shake the revolution of the South, as a proposition however, which be possibly had, to the cessation of the frightful conflict, the *Times* thinks it worthy of discussion. The President truly says the expenses of the war would buy up the slaves in any given State. If this has any meaning, it is that *that the money now devoted to keeping up the armies of the North might be more advantageously devoted to the extinction of Slavery in those regions which are uncontestibly in its power.* If they are content to keep the Slave States which have not seceded, and to try the plan of emancipation and compensation on them, they may, if really in earnest, accomplish after a time a great work; but with the expenditure of $2,000,000 a day, and with nothing but shinplasters for money, the plan of attaching the wavering slaveowners by compensation must follow the fate of so many other attempts at compromise.

The *Daily News* thinks the proposition fair, moderate and magnanimous. It says the scheme affords at least a good basis for a comprehensive, practicable and amicable debate. Only the public, by whom it has to be discussed, is scarcely capable of the order needed for real deliberation and decision.

The *Morning Star* also approves of the proposition.

The *Herald* thinks both sides will regard it as a dishonoring compromise.

The *Morning Post* treats it as a puerile and vain scheme. It says it can only be accounted for as being the *last resource of a Government which feels it is engaged in a struggle, which, if continued, must involve it in ruin, and which it would make any sacrifice short of submission to arrest.*

The London *Globe* regards the proposition as *a piece of political strategy in aid of Gen. McClellan*, which is certainly well timed for securing the Border States to the North. It also regards the step as a symptom of *deep misgiving in the Washington Cabinet*, touching the impolicy of pursuing the war beyond the limits required to establish boundaries and arrange the relations of Federal and Confederate States.

The Atlantic Mail Company, Galway line, had addressed a letter to the Treasury, asserting the ability of the Company to carry out fully and faithfully all the obligations of the contract, in a manner satisfactory to the Government, and stating their intention to ask for a renewal of the contract, and restoration of the subsidy.

A report was current in Liverpool to the following effect: That six wealthy Peruvians had taken the Guano contract; that offers have been made by them to RANKIN, GILMORE & HOLDERNESS, and CHILTON, of Liverpool. The Peruvians take a certain amount in bonds, and receive 3 per cent. commission, and 5 per cent. interest, and 2½ per cent. on charters of ships.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraphic Company, Hon. JAMES STEWART WORTLEY, who occupied the Chair, stated that Mr. SEWARD had addressed a dispatch to the American Ambassador, at London, requesting him to bring the subject of telegraphic communication under the notice of the English Government, and offering to join in the enterprise.

Lord PALMERSTON promised to receive the deputation on the 21st inst., which would be composed of members of Parliament and others interested in telegraphy.

The following were elected Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation: London—GEORGE PEABODY, FRANCIS LEBERTON and JOHN M. BERTT. New-York—CYRUS W. FIELD and WM. E. DODGE. Halifax—THOMAS C. KINNEAR.

The deputation above mentioned waited on Lord PALMERSTON on Friday. It was large and influential, comprising members of Parliament, bankers, merchants, and others. They strongly urged upon Government the importance of connecting the two countries by a telegraphic cable from Ireland to Newfoundland. Lord PALMERSTON promised to bring the subject before his colleague, and the interview is said to have been very satisfactory to all parties.

The steamer *Stella*, from New-York, with goods for the Great Exhibition, has arrived at Plymouth.

Government has invited tenders for the construction of an iron steamer on Capt. COLE'S plan. It is to be fitted with six cupolas, each armed with two Armstrong 100-pounders.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif finally adopted the whole Address to the Emperor by a vote of 245 to 9.

The Paris *Patrie*, in regard to the alleged plan of arrangement in Mexico, asserts that nothing would be determined upon until the arrival of Gen. LORENCEZ, who took out formal instructions and the programme of the French Government.

Gen. RONAY had gone to Toulon, to embark for Mexico.

The Society for the Propagation of Commercial Reform in France, had unanimously resolved that it was expedient to repeal all customs and duties on raw material for building and fitting out ships, and to assimilate all flags as regards customs and duties. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* regards this as the most important free-trade manifestation yet made in France.

The Bourse, on the 21st, was firm and active at 70f. 10c. for Rentes.

ITALY.

The Pope is again ill, very weak, and confined to his bed most of the day. All audiences are suspended.

GARIBALDI had left Turin. A perfectly good understanding exists between him and RATAZZI.

PRUSSIA.

The King has issued a proclamation, in which he firmly declares his adherence to the the principles which he announced in November, 1858.

It is his earnest desire to insure the complete effectiveness of the Constitution, and maintain the right of the Crown, as a weakening of the Crown would be greatly injurious to the Fatherland. Foreign policy, especially toward Germany, is to be maintained without change. He charged the Ministry of State to carry out his principles, and looks with confidence to the support of electors.

GREECE.

A deputation from Nauplia had arrived at Athens, imploring the King's clemency.

A dispatch from Syria says that the royal troops had restored order throughout the island.

TURKEY.

It is asserted that after nine months' solicitations, OMAR PASHA obtained from the Porte permission to attack Montenegro.

DERVISH PASHA, with 16,000 Turks, was moving on the Montenegrin frontiers. The Montenegrins were making great preparations.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

MILAN, Sunday, March 23.

There was great enthusiasm and festivity here in honor of GARIBALDI last night, at his hotel.

ALLIANZA, of Milan, publishes a programme of action in Hungary agreed on by KOSSUTH, KLAPKA and TUER. The principal points are the establishment of a constitutional Kingdom, with the exclusion of the Hapsburg dynasty; civil equality for all the inhabitants of Hungary; and an offensive and defensive alliance between Hungary, Servia, Croatia and Roumella.

PARIS, Saturday, March 22.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 5c.

News unimportant.

Commercial News by the Niagara.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being firm and quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market is dull. WHEAT has a downward tendency, with a slight decline on all qualities. The various Circulars report: FLOUR downward, at 26s. 6d.@29s. WHEAT dull, and declined 2d. @ cental; red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; red Southern, 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d.; white Western, 12s. 6d.; white Southern, 12s. 8d.@12s. 10d. CORN, quiet and steady; mixed, 28s. 9d.@29s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally steady. The various circulars report: BEEF active, at a decline of 2s. 6d.@3s. PORK steady. BACON active and advanced 6d.@1s. LARD firm, at 43s.@44s. TALLOW steady, at 45s.@46s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: SUGAR inactive. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet and steady. ASHES quiet for Pots and Pearls, at 33s. for the former, and 32s. 6d. for the latter. LINSEED OIL advancing, quoted at 37s. @37s. 6d. SPERM OIL quiet, at 91s. COD OIL steady, at 38s. RESIN has an upward tendency; common, 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE advancing, and 68s.@70s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 21st were firmer, under the favorable Bank statement and improvement at Paris. Consols closed firm and advancing. Money very easy. The bullion in the Bank is higher, with one exception, than at any time since 1859.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. IRON dull. SUGAR has a downward tendency. COFFEE firmer and advancing. TEA quiet, with a trifling advance; Common Congou, 1s. 1½d. RICE very dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE irregular, and quoted at 68c.@70c. TALLOW steady, at 45s. @46s. 3d. LINSEED CAKES have a downward tendency. LINSEED OIL advancing; quoted at 36s. 6d.@ 36s. 9d. WHALE and COD OILS inactive.

Consols closed on Friday evening at 93¾@94. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There has been a fair business, but quotations, in many cases, are nominal. United States Sixes, 82@ 84; United States Fives, 76@77; Massachusetts Fives, 94@96; Maryland Fives, 80; Illinois Central Shares, 43 dis.; New-York Central, 72@74; Erie, 33¾.

LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, March 23.

COTTON—The sales yesterday (Saturday) amounted to 3,000 bales; the market closing steady, but dull, at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed quiet. Lard and Bacon were firm at previous quotations.

LONDON.—Consols closed on Saturday at 94¼@94¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were—Illinois Central Railroad, 43 @42 discount; Erie, 33@33¾.

HAVRE MARKET.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 3,500 bales. The market is quiet and steady. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 155f.; *bas*, 147f. Stock in port 81,000 bales.

THE GREAT BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Return Match for 1,500 Points—Foley 200 Ahead.

History has failed to record the largest "run" made by CALIGULA, who is said to have played billiards; or to mention whether CATULLUS "scratched" in his nervous anxiety to get the better of his opponent. In an emergency, like the present, it would be gratifying to the reporter to draw a comparison between the ancients and the moderns to the disadvantage of the former, and the glorification of the four-ball game. Under any circumstances we can afford to pooh pooh the Romans, for the four-ball game is certainly an invention of the Western World. The Crusaders—those tremendous heroes who turn up on every possible occasion, and swagger through the middle ages as if they (the ages) belonged to them—cut their lances into cues, and became billiard sharpers when all else failed. A billiard-room must have been a pleasing sight in those days, with its suits of armor hanging on pegs, and its overwhelming odor of stable. The conversation of the players dashed with the chivalric oaths, which were then in vogue, must also have added a charm to the entertainment. Well might the proprietor tremble when an irate knight sulkily twisted a link from his chain to pay the shot, and after kicking the marker, stalked into the street seeking whom in the shape of a Jew he might devour. The Jews, as far as we have been able to learn, were never greatly attached to the game, although it is said to have come from the East. The circumstance is remarkable, when it is remembered that there are no fewer than six pockets in a billiard table, and that something is put in all of them during a good game, and frequently with two others that are not attached to the mahogany. The monks and priests, it it said, picked up the game, as they did many other things, and preserved it for the present generation. It is now one of the leading amusements of City life, and may fairly claim to afford more exercise to the young men of New-York than any other recreation. Our forefathers played bowls and smoked long pipes; our sward is as green as theirs but it is made of cloth, and instead of pipes we eat one end of a cigar and burn the other. Perhaps theirs was the healthier of the two games, but pressed on all sides by brick and mortar, Young America has done the best it could, and has certainly succeeded in producing some of the finest players of the world.

The contest now in progress at Irving Hall is between picked professionals, whose skill is beyond question. Theoretically, their play is supposed to illustrate the profoundest mysteries of the game; practically, it has so far hardly answered this expectation. The opening game on Wednesday, for twelve players, was neither remarkable for skill nor liveliness. Each player had to wait so long for his turn that his skill got cold. Swimming is a pleasant pastime; but it is not so agreeable to be dipped in the water, and then kept waiting on the brink until eleven others have gone through the same operation. Messrs. FOX and DERBY played off at the end, and here was something worth seeing. We have already given the result.

The joust last evening was between Mr. KAVANAGH, of New-York, and Mr. FOLEY, of Cincinnati—two noted professors. So much interest was taken in the event that at an early hour the hall was crowded with amateurs, artists and others interested in the game. Many were there, too, from simple curiosity—among the most prominent of this class being Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, whose appearance was hailed with repeated bursts of applause. The hall, we may here add, has been fitted up in amphitheatrical fashion, so that all the spectators have a good view of the table and the players. The game was the four-ball carom, the score being the nice little number of fifteen hundred poinls. Mr. FOLEY played with the spot ball, Mr. KAVANAGH with the plain.

The players are both young men, with broad mathematical heads and firmly-knit figures. They would be well matched in other things beside billiards. Until 9 o'clock the play was decidedly slow, and inferior in all respects to what one can witness at any billiard saloon where good playing is customary. This is proved by the score, which at 9½ o'clock stood thus: FOLEY, 224; KAVANAGH, 111. Some fine shots were made by both players, and hailed with applause by the spectators. An audience so appreciative, intelligent and critical would be invaluable in any art exhibition; it is a pity it can only be found for billiards. From 9 o'clock until 12, (when our reporter retired,) the play rapidly improved and was frequently so excellent that the house reverberated with applause. Runs of twenty, thirty, forty, fifty and sixty were made by the players, who kept together toward midnight. These runs at a carom game indicate good, but not great play. The greatest number ever made at the game in a single run was 114—a pile heaped up somewhere in the country by an industrious player. Mr. FOLEY came near rivaling this, having scored just before 12 o'clock 99 on one run, and 94 on anothe. little later. The reckoning then stood, (without the last run:) FOLEY, 674; KAVANAGH, 671. Notwithstanding this aspect of affairs, the betting was still in favor of the latter. The game was not expected to terminate until 3 or 4 o'clock this morning. Our latest advices from Irving Hall indicate that FOLEY was 200 ahead.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Affairs at Fort Union—Col. Canby Still at Fort Craig—The Texan Rebels at Santa Fe, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, April 3.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of Fort Union, New-Mexico, 18th, states: "Col. SLOUGH'S Colorado Regiment of volunteers, 950 strong, arrived here five days ago. The effective fighting force now here is 1,400 men, sufficient to defend this dépôt against any force the rebels can bring against us. We have stores enough to last our troops three months. This fort is the strongest on the Western frontier, being 570 feet square, with parapets seven feet high, and a ditch eight feet deep and five feet wide. It contains well-stocked magazines. Ordnance for the works have been received and will probably be mounted immediately. At the latest advices Col. CANBY was still shut up at Fort Craig, 250 miles south of here, and the Texans, 2,400 strong, were at Albuquerque, with 20 pieces of artillery, about half-way between here and Fort Craig. Other accounts state that the rebel Colonels, STEELE and BAYLOR, with 1,800 Texans, are advancing on this fort.

The Texans hold Santa Fé, where they have organized a provisional Government, with Gen. PELHAM as Governor.

If a forward movement can be made without jeopardizing this dépôt, it will be done, and an effort made to relieve Col. CANBY, and thus reclaim Santa Fé and Albuquerque. Col. SLOUGH, as the next ranking officer, is in command of this Department, while Col. CANBY is penned up in Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, March 31.

Advices from Fort Union to the 20th, state that the main body of the rebel Texans were encamped at Albuquerque. Sixty of them had arrived at Santa Fé. It was reported that Col. CAUBY had captured a train of 60 wagons and 400 Texans. Communication between Santa Fé and Fort Union has been cut off. An advance would be made about the 22d by the troops at Fort Union, assisted by two small batteries, when it was expected that communication with Fort Craig will be restored. All the Post-office effects at Santa Fé have been removed to Fort Union.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Important Intelligence from the Rebels—Affairs in Memphis, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 3.

An intelligent gentleman, who left Memphis a week ago, reports Gen. A. SIDNEY JOHNSON saying that the Federals could outflank them in any position they might take, and therefore fortifications were useless. Gen. JOHNSON says the only chance for the rebels is open fight in the field. Our informant thinks Corinth, Miss., is their chosen place. He further said the rebels had about 50,000 troops on the line between Memphis and Huntsville, Ala., which were being reinforced, and it is supposed that they now number from sixty to sixty-five thousand. The rebels are prepared with tar and resin to burn Memphis, when compelled to evacuate.

The most prominent citizens of Memphis say they would yield forthwith, if they could be assured of their property from confiscation by the National Government.

FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

WILLOW GROVE, (near Woodstock,) Va., Thursday, April 3.

All was quiet on our outposts last night. We fired a few guns this morning to disperse some of the enemy's scouts on the heights beyond Edinburgh.

While attempting to cross the North Fork of the Shenandoah this morning, Sergeant MORGAN RICHARDS and Private JOHN CANNON, both of Company C, Forty-Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were drowned.

Almost a Murder.

A CONCERT SALOON GIRL SHOT—THE PERPETRATOR ARRESTED.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a deliberate attempt was made to murder one of the waiter girls in the Concert Saloon, No. 444 Broadway. The following are the facts in the case: JAMES FRANCIS NORMAND, a man about 35 years of age, entered the place named, at about 8¼ o'clock, sat down beside one of the girls and entered into conversation with her. She told him that she understood he intended to shoot her. He denied any such intention, and told her to get drinks. She went to get the drinks, and on returning he shot her in the left side. He was arrested immediately and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house. The wounded girl, whose name our reporter was unable to learn, was taken to the Hospital. At the Station-house the prisoner said that some time ago he had been engaged to be married to KATE WHITE, one of the girls in the saloon; that in view of that event, he had given her $100 to purchase house furniture, with which she absconded, and he was determined to kill her friend, and he was very sorry he had not blown her brains out. At 11 o'clock last night the wounded girl was out of danger, the ball having been extracted from her body. The prisoner says he has plenty of money, is a cousin of Secretary SEWARD, and resides with Mr. JAMES FARLEY, No. 56 Morton-street. He was very sure that "this affair would maybe finish up the concert saloon business."

The Election in New-Virginia.

WHEELING, N. V., April 3.

The vote in this city to-day, gives 646 majority for the new Constitution, and a majority of 588 for gradual emancipation. The interior counties as far as heard from, give about the same ratio.

NEWS FROM ALBANY

The Health Bill Reported Complete—Strenuous Opposition to its Passage, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The Health Bill was reported complete, to-day, and ordered to a third reading.

It is understood that a large sum of money has been raised among the employes of the City Inspector's Office to defeat the bill. Three or four of your prominent officials are here for the purpose of engineering the matter. They will probably find themselves solicited to impart information on the subject to the Committee on Privileges within a day or two. Their efforts to kill the bill give it strength.

The Union men held a caucus to-night, and directed their Committees to prepare an address and resolutions. The proceedings were perfectly harmonious.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The following bills were put forward, and ordered to a third reading:

For the completion and extension of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterion Church of the United States.

The Incorporate the Mutual Aid Society and Genesee Conference.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HUGEL—To provide for the payment of the interest on protested State drafts.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend the act relating to lands under water in New-York, and to enable the City to purchase the same.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the New-Utrecht Health law.

To amend the law for the collection of taxes from non-residents.

To authorize the discharge of mortgage records in certain cases.

To amend the charter of the Loaners' Association.

The resolution fixing the hour of adjournment at 1:45 P. M. was rescinded.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BAILEY in the chair.

Mr. BELL moved to substitute the minority report.

Mr. SMITH moved to amend the substitute so as to make the following districts:

First District—The county towns of Kings and the Counties of Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

Second District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

Eighth District—The Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteen Wards of Brooklyn.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the amendment as an unjust attack on the small county towns of Kings County.

Mr. SMITH'S motion was carried by a vote of 16 to 10.

Mr. MURPHY moved to give New-York City another representative.

Mr. BELL'S report disfranchises 125,000 of the population of the City.

Motion lost by a vote of 9 to 12.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of canals, and the bill to close the construction account till the 1st of September, and to reduce the engineer force, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide school libraries with apparatus from the library fund, was debated. The enacting clause was stricken out.

Adjourned, in order to attend the Republican Union Caucus.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The Grinding Committee reported a number of bills, among them the following:

To enable the School Children's Aid Society to participate in the School Fund.

To extend the time for the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railroad.

To amend the law for the regulation of Brooklyn firemen.

Mr. BENEDICT called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill in relation to the Commissioners of Jurors in Kings County.

The motion was carried by 65 to 43.

On motion of Mr. PROVOST, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

To establish a fund for the benefit of the Stockbridge Indians.

To authorize the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. TRUEMAN in the Chair.

The bill to incorporate the Blind Mechanics' Association was ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the sale of the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island was taken up.

Mr. ELY spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS spoke in opposition to the bill. He regarded it as a great piece of audacity that these persons should come to the Legislature here and ask leave to purchase the Quarantine ground at the price that it was worth in the year 1798. The lands have a value now of from $300,000 to $500,000. If the applicants should ask leave to purchase the land at its legitimate value, the State might favorably consider their application—but after burning down the public buildings at Castleton and Seguin's Point, destroying and desolating the property of the State, then to come here and demand permission to purchase the land at a mere nominal sum, partakes of an effrontery that should be condemned by the Legislature. Why do they desire to get possession of these lands? It is for the purpose of making a public park—for the sake of improving and raising the value of their own lands, which are adjacent to the quarantine grounds. It had been said that the State was a squatter on these lands, and had deeply injured the owners of private property. The facts are just the reverse of this. The State is the old settler, and the owners of the adjacent lands who make such a complaint are, in fact, the squatters.

The debate was continued by Mr. SEYMOUR, when he was interrupted by the hour of recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Numerous claim bills were ordered to third reading.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Providing for the incorporation of the Masonic Library; providing for the Industrial Home for cast-off women; ceding State lands to the United States for public defence.

The Metropolitan Health bill was reported complete. Ordered to third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Adjourned to allow the members to attend the Republican Union Caucus.

Albany Republican Nominations

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The Republican City Convention to-day nominated Alderman LUTHER, for Mayor, and renominated S. H. H. PARSONS, for the Police Justice.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3.

The following is the Calendar of the Court of Appeals for April 4: Nos. 32¼, 32½, 16, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40 and 48.

The Election in Connecticut—An Appeal to Democratic Voters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our State election comes off next Monday. A capital Union ticket is submitted to the people and will be elected. It consists of well known Democrats and Republicans. It ought to receive every vote in the State. But a handful of the Breckinridge Democrats, under such leaders as Ex-Secretary TOUCEY and Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR and a politician named EATON, men who not only denounce the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN and the war, but favored the white flag movement, and smell horridly strong of *secesh*, have nominated a separate ticket consisting of dyed-in-the-wool Breckinridge and Buchanan men some or all of whom have refused to pay a farthing toward helping the volunteers or aiding the Government in its struggle for existence.

But thank Heaven! the true Democracy, following such men as Messrs. Stanton, Dickinson, Holt, Johnson, Etheridge, &c., go to a man for the loyal Union ticket; and I, having always been as I now am, a true and consistent Democrat, write these few lines to warn my brother Democrats not to be entrapped by this secession ticket. Not a rebel in Secessia but would vote for it if they had a chance. And I solemnly warn every Democrat who hopes for a future as a politician, to accept no nomination to the Legislature from this rebel party. Every man so accepting is a marked and doomed man. He will hereafter be held up to public execration, and no party will ever hereafter dare to offer his name for the suffrages of freemen. Let them mark my words.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

CONNECTICUT, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LARGE SEIZURE OF ARMY BEDDING STOLEN FROM THE GOVERNMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.—Detective Officers SAMPSON and DEVOE, connected with the United States Marshal's office, yesterday made a large seizure of army bedding, consisting of mattresses, pillows, blankets, &c., which had been stolen from the different barracks and encampments on Staten Island. They were discovered concealed in barns and out-houses near the Quarantine Landing. A portion of the goods were found in a building connected with the residence of a Mrs. CATHARINE DAVIS, a widow woman in low circumstances. Another, and still larger portion, was found in a barn not far from the same place. Mrs. DAVIS pretended to be entirely ignorant of the manner in which the goods found their way to her premises, nor could a claimant be found for the goods stored in the barn, or even the owner of the barn be ascertained. No arrests were made, it being deemed prudent by the officers to await further developments, which it is hoped will bring to light the guilty parties.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS CAUGHT.—Officer MCCORD, of the District-Attorney's office, and Officer KING, of the Third District Court, yesterday arrested ISAAC MARKS, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. About five weeks ago $200 worth of linen was stolen from the store of Mr. SHEAN, in Duane-street, by shoplifters. The two officers named were detailed to investigate the case. Yesterday they found twenty-five pieces of the stolen linen on Mr. MARKS' premises. The property has been identified by Mr. SHEAN. The accused is well known to the Police as one of the shrewdest and most extensive dealers in stolen goods in the City. The same officers also arrested ALEXANDER SCHULTS, charged with having committed a robbery in Fulton-street to the amount of $40. The accused were taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed them for examination.

THE POLICE AND THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.—Officer NOBLES, of the Fifth Precinct, was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with having committed a felonious assault upon RICHARD HOMER, a barkeeper in a liquor-store in Greenwich-street, near Desbrosses. HOMER, the complainant, was arrested on Sunday night last by Officer NOBLES, upon the charge of selling liquor on Sunday. After his arrest he broke loose and ran away. The officer thereupon fired a pistol into the air, and threatened to shoot him unless he gave himself up, which he soon after did. This constitutes the assault for which NOBLES was held to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

A MISSING MAN.—JAMES F. HALSEY left his home, No. 9 Morton-street, on the 29th ult., and has not since been heard from. He was laboring under partial insanity, and had been sick several days when he left home. He is five feet six inches in height, slim built, gray eyes, dark-brown hair, with reddish whiskers all around his face. Any information may be left with Inspector CARPENTER, at Police Headquarters, in Broome-street.

FATALLY STABBED.—CHARLES KANE died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, from the effects o stabs in the abdomen, received on the night of the 31st ult., at the hands of JAMES JENNINGS, in Cherry-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body. JENNINGS is yet at large.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an unknown man, aged about 30 years, which was found in the water at Pier No. 14 North River. It had been in the water several weeks.

Arrivals in the City.

Frederick Warre, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington; Prof. Phelps, of Andover, Mass.; G. F. Davis and E. G. How, of Hartford; Thomas Gray and family, of Boston; Copley Amory, U. S.A.; H. E. Woodbury, of Boston; and Mr. Seymour, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Edward Bates, from Washington. E. W. Fox and J. M. Livingston, of St. Louis; W. Thomson, of St. Johns, N. B.; C. W. Farrington, of Ohio; David Gray, of Buffalo; S. S. Scott, of Vermont; F. H. Henshaw and W. L. Farnsworth, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. Fillobruwn, U. S. N.; Capt. James Lawless, of Wilmington, Del.; E. C. Litchfield, of Cazenovia; J. J. Cornwall and W. R. Duff, U. S. N.; Watson Webb, U. S. A., and W. McGunnigle, U. S. N., are at the Astor House.

Capt. J. G. Schermerhorn, Lieut. Matthews and Lieut. R. W. Huntington, of the U. S. Marine Corps, and Dr. Elliott, of San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Wm. S. Stanley, of the British Army, from Montreal, and N. Burt, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE LATE RELIEF COMMISSION—NO MORE MONEY FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THE FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

An adjourned meeting of this body was held last evening in the Kings County Jail, President CROOKE in the chair. A communication was received from the Judges of the Supreme Court, asking that the ventilators to the room occupied by them in the City Hall be repaired. The subject was referred to the Committee on Courts, with power. The Committee on accounts, to whom was referred the final report of the old Volunteer Relief Commission, reported that the same was correct. The account shows that between the 18th of June and the 9th of October, 1861, there was paid out for the relief of families of volunteers, the sum of $107,486, and that the expenses of the Commission for the same period was $768 71. The report was adopted. A Communication was received from the Managers of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, asking for the use of ground in the vicinity of the Home, on Flatbush-avenue, as a playground for the inmates—to Committee on Grades. The report of the Committee on Salaries, in favor of raising the salary of the clerk of the City Court, was taken from the table, and various amendments were proposed and voted down, and no definite result was reached. A resolution to apply to the Legislature for power to raise $50,000 more for the families of volunteers, was laid on the table. It was stated, while this matter was before the Board, that after the present fund was exhausted—which will be about the 1st of May—that no more money would be paid to the families of volunteers. On motion of Supervisor KIRBY, the Relief Commissioners were directed to extend to the families of members of the Fifth Regiment of Artillery, as is now extended to the families of other volunteers in the service.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER OF UNITED STATES COIN.—On Wednesday afternoon a man tendered a bogus 25 cent piece at the Catharine ferry. Officer FOX, of the Second Precinct Police, traced the man to his home, No. 215 Gold-street, between Concord and Tillary streets. He entered the premises and there found, in an upper room, all the implements for the manufacture of counterfeit quarters and 10 cent pieces, which were, of course, seized, together with the manufacturer, whose name is unknown. An accomplice made his escape. The prisoner, when arrested, attempted to throw away a handful of counterfeit coin, but was caught in the act, and the coin was recovered.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR ARRESTED.—HENRY KOTTS, a notorious confidence operator, who has succeeded in swindling a large number of people during the last three months, was arrested yesterday by Detective CORWIN, and committed to answer some of his numerous offences.

MERCANTILE LIBARY.—The annual election of officers for this Society took place yesterday. There was considerable excitement, and a large vote was polled. The result cannot be known until to-day.

[Advertisement.]

THE "IRRESISTIBLE."—KNOX'S New Style of Spring "Tile" has proved so becoming to gentlemen that the ladies call it the "Irresistible." What there is that makes it so attractive it is difficult to tell, but certainly, after once wearing a "KNOX" Hat, a man can never reconcile himself to any other, and they are cheap and durable as well as stylish. Call and see for yourself, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR CLOTHES-WRINGERS, JUST PATENTED.—Every family can now have a beautiful clothes-wringer by express on receipt of $1; wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Address, inclosing $1, PIERRE D. VAN HOESEN, No. 67 South-street.

N. B.—State and county rights for sale. Address with return stamp.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE WONDERFUL LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS closes his exhibition at BARNUM'S Museum to-morrow. Who will fail to see him? The beautiful drama, "Sadak and Kalasrade," will also be played for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

ARMY AND NAVY GLASSES, with new improvements, of very high power and clearness, just received by BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

ALBUMS FOR PHOTOGRAPHS, in great variety, and at low prices, at BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall—J. W. C. Anderson, Thos. P. Wilson, Mrs. Dr. Lay and child, Mrs. Leavenberg, Lieut. Kelly, U. S. N.; Lieut. Chaverus, U. S. N., Lieut. Stanton, U. S. N.; Lieut. Chaverus, Lieut. Campbell, U. S. A.; Dr. Elliott, U. S. A.; Frank Fulton, U. S. N.; G. W. Gilbert, M. Chyzar and wife, M. Zarasth and brother, Mrs. Chase, J. B. Ford, Mrs. Amsden, K. Morris, Thos. Howard and family, Mr. Reika and family, Mr. Blasdell, J. Gilbert, S. Wier, H. Burton, L. James, E. James, J. H. Baily, U. S. N.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets.... 6 27 | Moon sets.....12 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 10 | Gov. Island 11 55 | Hell Gate..... 1 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 3.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Fulton, Wotton, Hatteras Inlet April 1, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster, 204, in co. with steamer Ericsson, for New York.

U. S. steam transport Ericsson, Lowber, Hatteras Inlet 66 hours.

Norwegian steam corvette Nornen, Smith, Havana 9 ds.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall March 25, with passengers, specie, &c., to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meakens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Middlesex, Cocks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Valeaa, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Samuel Russell, Winchell, Foo Chow Dec. 24, with teas, &c., to A. A. Low & Bro. Passed Angier Jan. 6, doubled Cape of Good Hope Feb. 11, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic March 7. April 1, lat. 30 11, lon. 72, spoke ship Ohio, Hutchins, from Havre for New-York, 72 ds. out, Jan. 23, in lat. 19 20 S., lon